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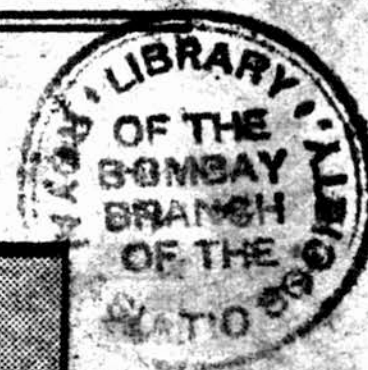
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"TOILET"



A striking impression in oil which has been a popular motif of Indian Art. Mr. N. S. Bendre has handled this subject with simplicity and yet has made it eloquently expressive.

THE PHILIPPINE GANDHI

(SEE PAGE 5)

The New Radio Set At Work

★
BY: "ELCHA"

WHAT happens when a radio set is purchased and brought into the house? It becomes a nine days' wonder at first and is treated like an honoured guest. But later? Well, it just becomes another piece of furniture!

Whenever any new article is purchased and brought into the house, it at once becomes the centre of attraction and a nine days' wonder.

It may be an almirah, a new sofa set or a new rug.

But when a new radio is brought it evokes the greatest amount of enthusiasm, interest and curiosity.

"I hear you have a new radio, Mr. Kulkarni!"—Says the neighbour. Here, he is using the word "hear" in its literal sense. He has not only come to know about it through others, but the radio has itself made its presence known.

It is just like any other radio—it has valves, a condenser, a transformer, a loudspeaker and a couple or more of wave-bands. However, the fact is that it is a new acquisition of Mr. Kulkarni's.

It is as if Mr. Kulkarni has just married and brought his bride home. It has already been drawing admiring and reverential glances from the children, the servants and maiden aunts. If Mr. Kulkarni's wife had presented him with twins or quintuplets they would not have been gazed upon with as much awe and pleasure.

We have forgotten our neighbour. Henceforth, he will be Mr. Neighbour for the purposes of this article. So, he is invited in to admire the set and offer his valuable criticism, praise and advice, as the case may be.

Like a proud father displaying his first-born, Mr. Kulkarni, all smiles, proceeds towards the set, followed closely by Mr. Neighbour.

The veneer of the cabinet shines dazzlingly. Mrs. Kulkarni had just used a duster—twice within two minutes—to remove some imaginary speck of dust, in just the same way as any debonair and fastidious gentleman brushes off a piece of fluff from his top-hat, in Piccadilly or Madison Square. Twenty minutes ago, Mr. Kulkarni had polished it himself with his own silk handkerchief. But, you may rest assured that this fastidiousness is short-lived. Let the set finish its first month of life with the Kulkarnis and you will find that that much of the glamour attached to it has vanished. Then, as far as cleanliness goes, there will not be any difference between it and a Dead End Kid.

But now back to our Mr. Neighbour. He comes and gingerly, very, very gingerly handles the knobs; as if he is afraid that the whole thing will come apart at the touch of a finger.

BRRP-BRRP! SWISHSHOOSH-SheekKKK! GRRRRP! No music, no speech, but these dreadful, unearthly noises emanate from the loudspeaker.

"Oh, that's because on this meter you can't get any station at this hour," says Mr. Kulkarni in the defence of the radio. He acts exactly like any fond mother who has asked

(Continued on Page 7)

FEELING SCOTTISH



Stampone in The Army Times

MOPSY, by GLADYS PARKER



WEEK-END FUN

"Your son is working in Hollywood?"
"Oh, yes, and he is doing nicely. He's got a good contract and he is married."

"Does he visit you from time to time?"

"Rather. He has been over every summer since he went away five years ago."

"Has he brought his wife at all?"
"Oh, yes, of course; they were five charming young ladies."

A man approached a street barrow to buy coconuts. He noticed the prices were 2s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.
"What is the difference?" he asked.
"Well," replied the salesman, "Confidentially it's like this. The half-crown ones are fifty per cent big 'uns. The one-and-ninopennies are fifty per cent little 'uns."

It takes two to make a marriage—a single girl and an anxious mother.

When the second man appeared on earth, the rights of the first were cut in half. Now divide yours by the total population and that explains everything.

"Here" said a man angrily to the railway official, "I got a cinder in my eye from one of your engines, and it cost me half-a guinea for a doctor to have it taken out and the eye dressed. What are you going to do about it?"

"Nothing, my dear sir, nothing," the official replied suavely. "We have no further use for the cinder and you are quite welcome to it. From a legal point of view, the cinder was not yours and no doubt you could be proceeded against for removing our property. But we will take no steps in the matter."

When a girl's whistled at, it may be a turning point in her life.
Franklin Jones.

Radio never will be wholly satisfactory to the listener until he can turn off unpopular programmes with a click that will be heard in the studio.

Judy was born on her parents' second wedding anniversary, so her birthday and her parents' anniversary have always been celebrated together. When a neighbour asked Judy when her birthday was, she replied: "I was born on my mamma's wedding day."

A farmer brought home a parrot as a birthday present for his wife. Not understanding why the bird had a string attached to each leg, she asked for the explanation.
"Pull one and see" her husband suggested.

She pulled the string on the right leg and the parrot said: "Good after-

noon, madam." Then she pulled the other string and the parrot said promptly, "Pleased to meet you."

"I wonder what would happen if I pulled both strings together," she remarked.

"I'd fall off my perch, you darn fool," said the parrot.

"Did you ever fall in love with words?"
"Oh! yes, indeed! Such as 'Enclosed find cheque'."

Foreman: "How long have you worked in the garage?"
Mechanic: "Sixty-five years."

Foreman: "How old are you?"
Mechanic: "I'm forty years old."

Foreman: "How could you work sixty-five years when you are only forty?"
Mechanic: "Lots of overtime!"

Death-Watch beetle had been discovered in the rafters of the College Hall and the College Council had met to hear a report on the situation. The Bursar presented it, ending with the emphatic assertion: "We shall not be safe as long as a single one of the creatures remains."

After a moment's pause came a biologist's still small voice: "Two."

"What is your idea of civilisation?"
"It's a good idea. Somebody ought to start it."

A son at college sent his mother an itemized list of his expenses along with a request for an additional cheque. The mother complained to her best friend that the expenses were just terrible.

"And look," she said, "it's the languages that cost the most—Scotch, fifty dollars."

Hollywood gives you everything—blue skies, soft climate, lots of money, ease and luxury, world-wide celebrity, beautiful women. In return, it takes from you only one thing—your talent.

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE

"Cats, my dear," said the spinster. "I hate the very sight of them. I had a sweet little canary, and some cat got that. I had a perfect parrot, and some cat got that. I had an adorable fiancé and—Oh, don't mention cats to me!"

"Dad, why is a man not allowed to have more than one wife?"

"My son, when you are older you will realize that the law protects those who are incapable of protecting themselves."

"Mother, dear what was the name of that boy I met on holiday—the one I couldn't live without?"

Face-Lifting In Hollywood

★
By Harold Heffernan

NOT all movie-struck tourists come to Hollywood just to get through a studio, gaze at the starry footprints in the forecourt of Grauman's Chinese Theatre or to determine whether the smog must be shewed in order to breathe it.

A lot of them—more than a thousand during 1949, it is estimated by Dr. Robert Alan Franklyn—arrived in the movie capital to make a beeline, first of all, for the consultation rooms of filmland's leading plastic surgeons.

We have Dr. Franklyn's word for it that Hollywood is the only place in the whole world where a plastic surgeon will rush out to catch Marta Toren's latest movie because a housewife from Atlanta, Ga., wants her new nose to look just like Marta's.

"This isn't exactly movie star worship on our part," the doctor told us. "These people have irregular features that need correction. Most of them figure that if they are going to have plastic surgery they might as well try to look like Errol Flynn or Lana Turner."

It wouldn't surprise Dr. Franklyn one bit, he said, if Hollywood became the face-changing center of the world within a few years. Anyway, that's the tendency right now.

Movietown's plastic-surgery practice has leaped 100 per cent in the last five years, he asserted, and today a fellow—or a girl—must wait from three weeks to three months for an appointment.

Dr. Franklyn says nine of every ten out-of-town patients he talks to are convinced that Linda Darnell, Montgomery Clift and Ava Gardner got their charming faces on a plastic surgeon's operating table. He refused to offer a conclusion as to the veracity of these random opinions.

"The vogue for features patterned after the faces of famous motion-picture personages got its start in the heyday of Gloria Swanson 20 years ago," he said. "Remember all the talk about Gloria's retrouse nose? Rudolph Valentino's distinguished proboscis, and John Barrymore's classic profile sent a lot of men scurrying around for checkups with us, too. But this present craze for film-stars features is really something like a landslide. We've never noted anything to compare."

"Of course, there are a great many plastic surgeons who won't even talk to an aspiring actor who selects his nose shape from someone he has seen in the movies. But, here in Hollywood, we treat the matter with great seriousness. If it makes our patients happy—and if the particular feature desired fits the face—we're glad to accommodate."

Elizabeth Taylor's nose led all other film-star noses in the feminine division of beak bobs during 1949, according to Dr. Franklyn. His records show that Aida Valli, Marta Toren, Wanda Hendrix and Ann Blythe gave Liz a close race for top honours.

Alan Ladd, Bing Crosby, Glenn Ford and Cary Grant were the male stars whose profiles inspired the men who

'TEMPUS FUGIT'

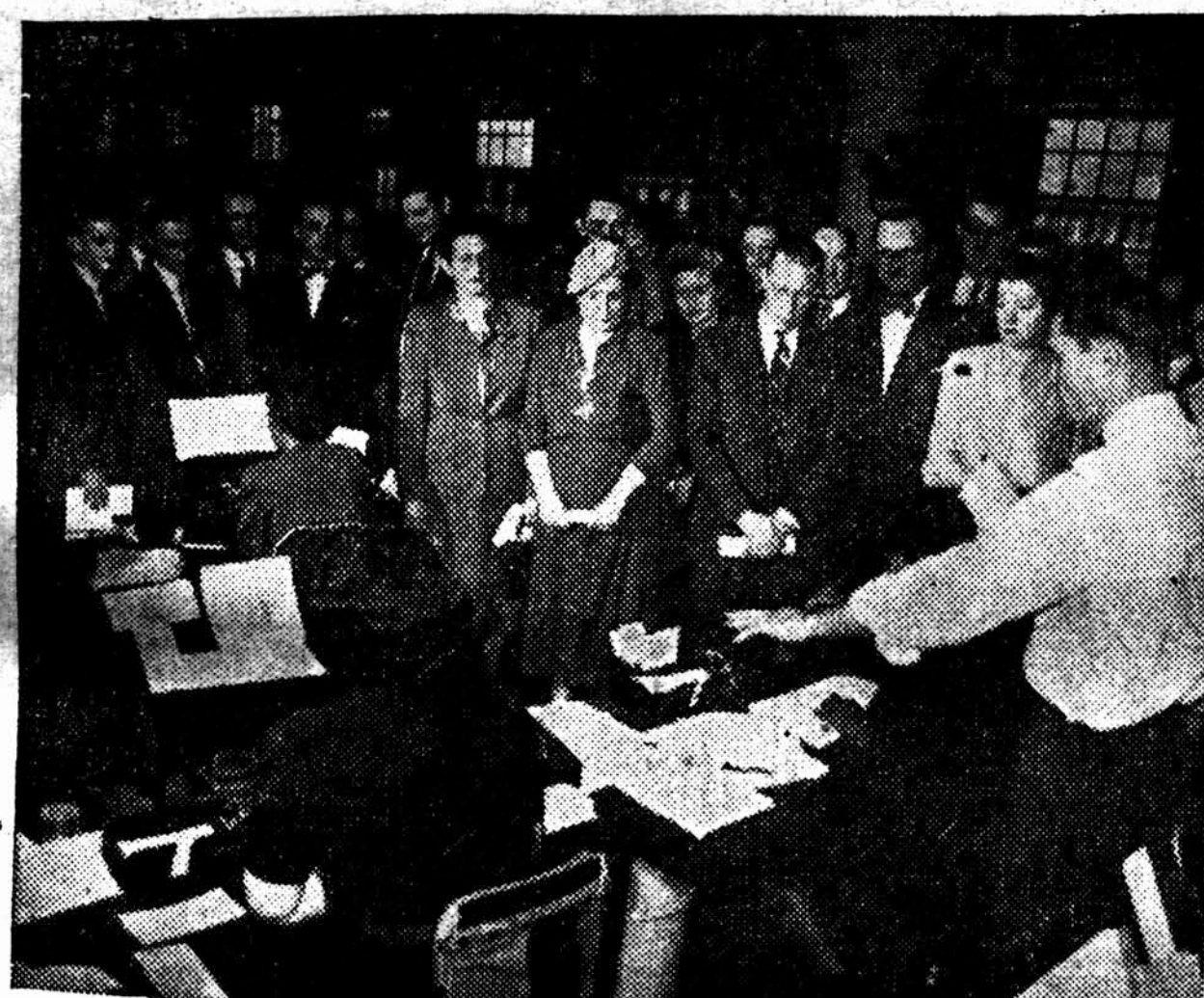


Pletcher in The Sioux City Journal

U.S. Census Machinery Ready For Action



Deputy Director of U.S. Census Bureau addressing students who graduated from the school for census takers.



Field supervisors from all part sof U.S.A. visit Census Bureau headquarters for training for 1950 census. They in turn teach the technique of census to crew leaders and enumerators.



Data collected in 1950 census will be edited and coded over a period of more than two years by the U.S. Census Bureau. Hundreds of machines sort, count and tabulate automatically statistics collected by the census takers.



Film strips are used in training thousands of enumerators who will have to interview every person in U.S.A. during the coming census in April.

SOME weeks ago 16 Census Superintendents gathered in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Census Commissioner to lay plans for India's ninth decennial census which probably will take place in March 1951. An idea of the magnitude of the task which faces the census organization in gathering vital statistics and other information on the more than 300,000,000 people in India can be obtained from the following plans now under way for the seventeenth decennial census in the United States.



U.S. census taker interviews an American family and finds out more than sixty facts on how it lives and thrives.

FOURTEEN years ago, the man who was to be crowned King of England took over the reins of state. Within a year of succeeding to the throne, Edward VIII was to end a speech broadcast to the world from Windsor Castle with the words, "God save the King!"—for he had become Edward Duke of Windsor; he had abdicated the greatest throne in the modern world to marry "the woman I love." What of this couple today?

WINDSOR, THE ROYAL WANDERER

FOURTEEN years can change a man. He can become a little grayer, slower in stride, and more relaxed in a resigned sort of way. Edward Duke of Windsor, is like that today.

Now 56 years old, he has acquired an easy solidness and flowing speech. He is an interesting blend of indifference and affability, and only occasionally, does the flashing nervousness of the thirties break to the surface.

Today, in his Waldorf Towers apartment overlooking Manhattan, where he is hard at work on a new series of autobiographical articles for world publication, the Duke of Windsor is still content over his momentous decision of 14 years ago to forsake the British throne and empire for a woman. Scattered about the drawing room are treasured mementoes of the past: family pictures of his royal highness; snapshots of his mother, tall Queen Mary. For although it has been 14 years since Edward became a royal wanderer over the face of the earth with his Duchess, the past is always present. Both the Duke and Duchess remark about their marriage that "it's just gone on and on."

"An Earthquake"

And the Duchess, in elaboration, says "I'm afraid a great deal of wishful thinking went into the predictions that our marriage wouldn't last. There was a sort of disturbance when we were married."

It was more than a disturbance. "An earthquake", Edward calls it, and now we're just a very happy middle-aged couple," he tells friends.

Unquestionably, the marriage of Edward, Duke of Windsor, to Mrs. Varfield Simpson of Baltimore has been fine and good and by all signs it should continue to go on and on.

But no man who has once been King-Emperor over more than one-fourth of the earth's inhabitants, for only 46 weeks in 1936, can ever forget. And the historic perspective of David Windsor (CQ) beyond question is stronger today than ever before. Perhaps advancing years are responsible, or possibly just the knowledge that he is a man who was born too late.

For, when he looks back today on the latter part of the last century, he says very simply, "it was a wonderful time to be born."

The year he refers to is 1894. It was the golden age for England. Victoria was, in the 57th year of her great reign, the era of imperial adventure. Nearly 1,000,000 square miles of territory were added to the British Empire between 1880 and 1900. The symbols of that day were the Queen the flag, the fleet and the Empire. Men of letters wrote of the imperial destiny; the books of Robert Louis Stevenson were eagerly read; the words of Rudyard Kipling were quoted far and wide. Life for the privileged had elegance and charm, with taxes but a few pence on the pound. The magnificent Gladstone and the brilliant Disraeli—who acquired stock control of Suez Canal in 1875 by a masterful stroke, thus securing Britain's highway to India—were splendid servants of throne and country whose personalities blended well with that of their reigning monarch; and as Prime Ministers, although they were domineering and aggressive, their sense of office allowed for a strong imperial will in Buckingham Palace.

This was the tragedy of David Windsor—to be merely an infant at a time when his great-grandmother, Victoria, was soon to pass away. For as he grew he greatly resembled the Queen in spirit and in will—and if he had ascended the throne as her successor, when a king was privileged to voice opinions and initiate policy, he would certainly have become one of Britain's great constitutional monarchs.

But after Queen Victoria, the sobering effects of the Boer War, the demands for social reform in Britain, the clouds of World War I all joined with other forces to give new directions to the 20th century. A king possessing the intrinsic qualities of Edward would have done much at that time to help England bridge the period,

when it was to be the task of the common man to defend the accumulated freedoms of the centuries.

Turn Of Events

As it was, David Windsor acceded to the throne not at the turn of the century but on Jan. 20, 1936. Almost immediately he began breaking precedents.

"It had been drilled into me almost from the first," the Duke comments, "that, while I was free to think as I pleased, if my ideas touched politics they must be kept to myself. Yet I had been too long removed from palace restraints and was already too much a part of my iconoclastic generation to fit readily into a submissive role."

The first precedent which Edward broke was to fly to London after the death of his father King George V, thus becoming the

first King of England to fly. But it was an unexpected trip into the distressed coal regions of Wales which aroused the wrath of his Ministers.

Disturbed over the living and working conditions of the Welsh miners, Edward promised them that "something will be done."

But because no King of England since Victoria's day can say anything which will commit his Government to take action, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told Edward with some bitterness that his statements and actions were in violation of the constitution.

Other changes which Edward inaugurated were a policy of re-

the bond between tenement and palace would have been considerably weaker, had Edward and his Duchess been the tenants.

Today the Duke of Windsor will refer to his abdication as an earthquake. But it is still remembered by him as a painful, poignant period: A lifetime in ten days, when he pounded on the table on one occasion and shouted at Stanley Baldwin, "If I am the first man of the kingdom, why am I the first man in the kingdom unable to choose his own wife?"

And there was another night when he delivered that halting speech about "the woman I love..." which the world still remembers;

BY PAUL MANNING

FACE-LIFTING IN HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from Page 2)

consulted the plastic surgeon during the war.

A few months ago, Dr. Franklyn received his first request for a Bob Hope nose shape.

The patient was an insurance salesman who blamed his career failure on a Cyrano de Bergerac sniffer.

"I don't care whether Hope has a ski nose or not," he told the plastic surgeon. "It's the kind of nose that makes people happy. It makes them laugh and feel friendly. That's for me."

The doctor received good news from the patient the other day! His Bob Hope nose has made him the company's prize salesman!

Young, aspiring actors and actresses ask for movie-star features, too, but for career reasons more than anything else.

When Columbia began its search for an actor to play Al Jolson several years ago, Dr. Franklyn's office was filled daily with desperate actors ready to go under the anaesthetic for a chance to test for the part.

Producer Edward Small had every plastic surgeon in Hollywood working overtime in his quest for the spitting image of Valentino.

Shortly before Tony Dexter was selected for the part, Dr. Franklyn recalls that an actor dropped into his office to discuss a facial operation that would give him a Valentino-type forehead.

"Haven't I seen you before," the doctor asked.

"Sure thing" the actor replied. "A couple of years ago you made my face over to look like Al Jolson. I'd have gotten the part, too, but Larry Parks was under contract to the studio."

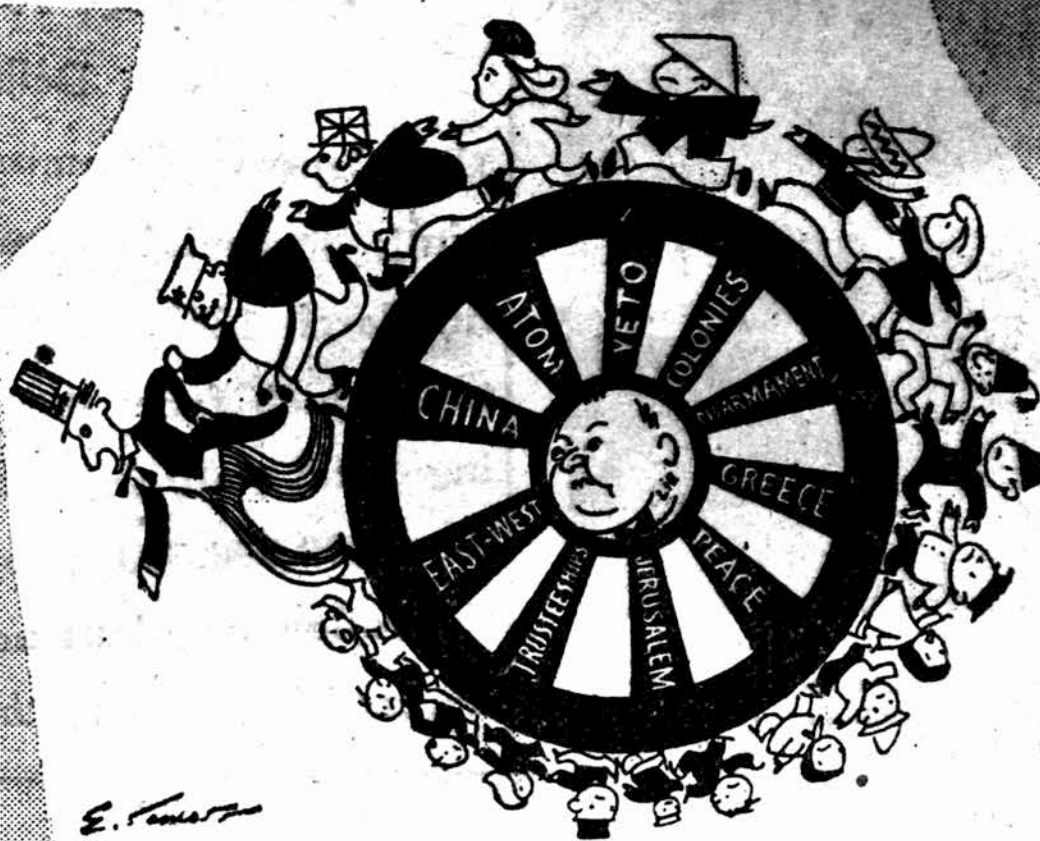
Dr. Franklyn's bell is rung at least once a day by girls who have flunked screen tests.

"Sometimes it's the nose, sometimes it's the mouth," he declared. "I take a special interest in these cases. It becomes a challenge to me to help the actress pass her next screen test. Every now and then, these young actresses managed to borrow their tests and that makes the facial surgery easier. You know, I never sleep the night before one of my patients is taking a second test. I get nervous and pace the floor. So far it has always turned out that the actor or actress gets his contract."

The plastic surgeon makes it a rule never to reveal the names of well-known stars who require his attention. Their studios would pounce on him like hawks, he revealed.

"Besides, it's face-lifting for the most part," he volunteered. "No established star can afford to change his nose shape or his chin contour. The public would spot it in a minute. But it's difficult to detect face lifting, because it's done in a series of small operations over a period of time. The next time you see a star who has magically shed the wrinkles around his eyes, face and throat, you can bet your life that he's been seeing his plastic surgeon."

'AT LAKE SUCESS: PERPETUAL MOTION'



trenchment on his various estates, eliminating non-productive activities, selling the spaniels from his father's kennels, firing many servants.

It all came to a climax when American newspapers, after Mrs. Warfield Simpson had sued for divorce from her English husband, Ernest Simpson, started to print stories about the King's attachment for her. Few people in Britain took the reported romance seriously at first. As Prince of Wales, Edward had always preferred smart and sophisticated women, and Mrs. Simpson was certainly that. But Edward had also liked at one time or another the Dolly sisters, Beatrice Lillie, and others—without incurring serious alliances.

Baldwin's Role

Yet this was different, and many soon came to appreciate it. Particularly Stanley Baldwin, his cabinet, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a group of Clement Attlee's laborites. Using the Simpson divorce as a convenient stick to flail the King they pulled away the props from under monarchy and down came the King in ten days, despite a careful buildup of 40 years with all the weapons of modern publicity when the Prince of Wales was Britain's No. 1 salesman.

The Edward of this period was popular, conscientious and genuinely interested in the conditions

indeed as they still remember his departure from England aboard a destroyer during a heavy downpour of rain in the early morning darkness of Dec. 12, 1936.

Abdication

Of the friends who stood by Edward during his great period of trial, Winston Churchill was certainly the most loyal. The Duke of Windsor today speaks of the former Prime Minister as "my great and good friend. Winston Churchill." It was Churchill who counseled and assisted with the phraseology of the historic abdication speech; it was Churchill, in a gesture of great humaneness, who appointed the Duke as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas during five years of the war.

But unless the conservatives again return to power again, and Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister for a second time, it is unlikely that the Duke of Windsor will ever again hold office in Britain or the Commonwealth.

Despite many pleasant visits to 10 Downing Street in recent years, the Duke of Windsor has been politely but repeatedly rebuffed by Prime Minister Clement Attlee, the epitome of middle-class respectability, who still believes that the monarchy is a family affair and the return of David Windsor in a role suitable to his rank would merely recall unhappy me-

SEVEN TIMES STRONGER THAN MEN, THEY ARE PAST-MASTERS IN CATCHES AND HOLDS

When Gorillas Wrestle

IN the San Diego Zoo, a woman watches over three baby gorillas with motherly solicitude. In St. Louis, a zoo keeper's wife has taken a gorilla into her family. In the New York Zoological Park a woman is helping an infant mountain gorilla adjust to life in the big city. On the top floor of an animal dealer's establishment in New York a woman rocks baby gorillas—small wizened infants—to sleep in sleeveless nightgowns, writes John O'Reilly in "Collier's."

Gargantua, the leering, black giant of the Ringling circus, who died last November in Miami, and Massa, 400-pound specimen in the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, were both reared by a woman, Mrs. Gargantua (wife in name only) was brought up by a woman in Cuba. Bushman, of the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, 542 pounds of animal strength, was nurtured by native African women in his youth.

Wherever you find a happy, healthy gorilla in captivity there is likely to be a woman in its past.

Thanks to the ladies, the psychological barrier which long prevented gorillas from living away from their natural home is now understood. A new concept of gorillas recognizes that these heretofore morose, sullen animals can be as happy and frisky as school children at a picnic.

Until this came about, gorillas constituted a mysterious zoo minority. Man's mopey likeness refused to thrive, despite the best food and medical attention. Now the gorilla population in U. S. is increasing steadily. As this is written there are 23 in the United States. Eight of them weigh 300 pounds or more. And zoo officials confidently expect that a great dream will soon be realized: the breeding of gorillas in captivity.

What's so important about gorillas? Zoologists, anthropologists and related members of the scientific family feel that a lot can be learned about man by studying the behaviouristic tendencies of the great apes.

The first break in the psychological barrier between us and the apes passed without general recognition. In 1921, Major Robert Penny, of the Royal Air Force, brought his aunt, Miss Alyce Cunningham, a 32-pound baby gorilla about three years old. Named John Daniel, the animal took up residence with the family in a London house. There was a little girl to play with and the family was congenial. John Daniel thrived and became the first gorilla to reach any appreciable size in captivity.

In fact, he became a phenomenon. His table manners were good and he

took afternoon tea in English fashion. He loved roses (to eat) and he always turned on the light upon entering a darkened room. Whenever he wanted a drink, he got his glass and

drew water from the tap. He used the lavatory in human fashion and always pulled the chain. He retired at 8:00 p.m.

John Daniel was a happy, well-

WHAT'S BEYOND THE WIRE?



The world on the other side of the wire is a frightening place to a youngster, that's why TOT, the Abyssinian sacred baboon recently born at the London Zoo, clings closely to her forbidding parent, MARY, while she takes a cautious peep. Tot has two claims to fame — she is the first of her species to be born since Monkey Hill was damaged in the blitz eight years ago; and she comes from a line that once was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

adjusted gorilla. But he demanded too much attention as time went on. Finally, Miss Cunningham sold him to the Ringling Circus.

As soon as he left his English firm side, he began to mope. He became so melancholy that he just wasted away. The circus sent for Miss Cunningham, but John Daniel died before she could reach America. Hardly a month before, he had been a contented ape.

Infant gorillas were brought to this country, but they were all melancholy babies. They brooded, refused to eat, contracted man's diseases, and died. The first gorilla to reach the United States was imported by an animal trainer in Boston in 1897, but survived only five days. The New York Zoological Park's first gorilla arrived in 1911 and lived only 12 days. The second, which was the first gorilla exhibited in this country, arrived in 1915 but lived only 11 months.

Discouraged, they didn't try again until 1928 when, beginning to suspect the need for companionship, they placed Janet Penserosa, a badly nourished 17-pounder, in the same cage with a young chimpanzee. The pair seemed happy, until Janet contracted infantile paralysis. (Two gorillas have suffered from this disease in America.)

Then came the amazing accomplishment of Mrs. Gertrude Lintz of Brooklyn, New York, who once owned 28 Saint Bernard dogs but switched to the raising of great apes. She has reared numerous chimpanzees and then, in 1931, a steamship captain brought her a baby gorilla. Eventually, he became Gargantua the Great but at that time he was called Budd and looked neither Gargantuan nor great. He weighed 22 pounds.

INFANT GORILLAS

The captain later brought Mrs. Lintz another young gorilla, also a male. He was suffering from pneumonia on arrival and was in a critical condition. Mrs. Lintz lavished a mother's care on both young apes.

Massa, the younger of the two, refused to eat; for hours the woman would sit and rock the infant anthropoid in her arms. One day she happened to be chewing food when Massa raised his head and made a sound which told Mrs. Lintz that her pet wanted to eat. She removed some of the food from her mouth and the gorilla took it readily. For almost a year Mrs. Lintz chewed the food that the gorilla ate.

In time the apes were in robust health. They romped about the big (Continued on Page 28)

THE PHILIPPINE GANDHI

By A Special Correspondent

I MAY be wrong. I wish I were wrong. The facts however seem to support my contention that there is an organized attempt to keep Pedro Abad Santos, the Filipino Gandhi, "safe" from the sympathy of the world. Apparently at any rate, there is in the American press a consistent blackout of his person and personality. World Biography takes no note of his existence. Even the Current Biography that has use for some non-entities cannot afford a column for him.

Perhaps it was and is still argued: "Do not give trouble-makers publicity. Even as it is, this man is a headache. If we formally recognize his existence, we will be likely losing face. Let us pretend to ignore him. If we tell about him, we may have to tell all about him. That includes all that he does and says which is of course dangerous." It is considered "peculiar" for a visitor to the Philippines to call on the Socialist Party leader at his San Fernando home.

Pedro Abad Santos is held to be a revolutionary preaching a "dangerous doctrine". Certainly it is "dangerous" to say: "People say the revolution is coming. I say the revolution is here. These men, and men like them all over the world, are not going to live like this much longer. If Government will do nothing for them, they will do something for themselves. Their time has come."

Peasant Leader

It is neither frustration nor com-

plex that made Don Pedro the leader of over 30,000 peasants and workers in his home province of Pampanga. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Hailing from a rich and noble land-owner family he had an easy life as a boy.

He however happened to be alive to what goes on around him. He revealed to Catherine Porter of I.P.R.: "On rainy days, when I used to be driven in a carriage from our house to classes at Santo Thomas, I saw workers in the streets, all wet, barefooted, wearing flimsy shirts and trousers, no coats and hats sodden with rain. I had shoes, good clothes and a carriage. Yet these poor men had to labour there in the rain. I used to wonder why these differences exist, I began to think about them. I read many books—Tolstoy, Henry George—those two writers influenced me very much."

He could not resist the urge to become the voice of the wretched and the rack-rented. Rebellious tendencies in him came to show up early in the day. While he was yet a student studying for law, the revolution against Spain broke out. The powers that be wanted to take him behind the prison bars. He gave them the slip and escaped to the province to organize the insurgents there.

Sentenced To Death

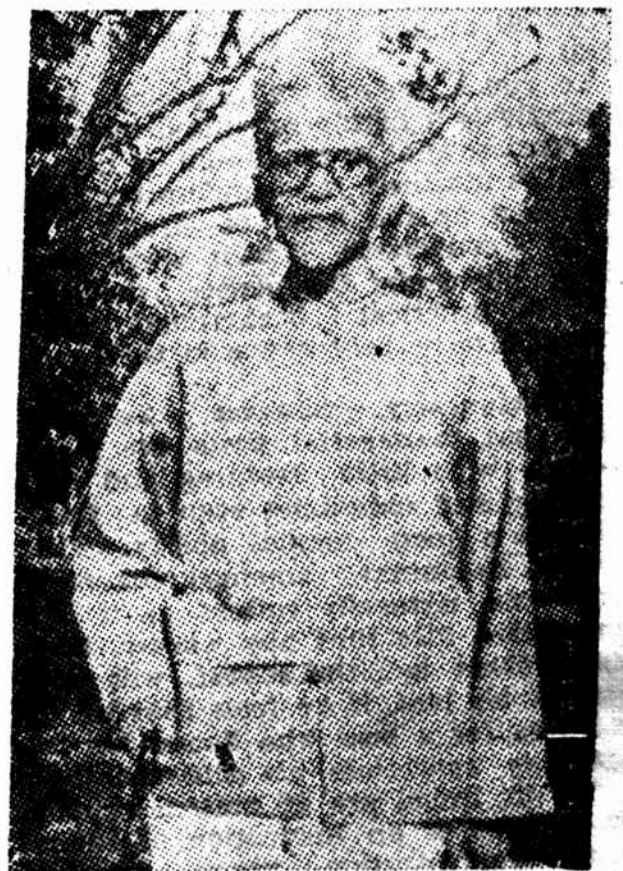
The Spanish regime was overthrown. Don Pedro's men would not rest satisfied. They continued the

fight to drive out the Americans too. The Americans were too good for them. The "rebels" were captured. An American Military Commission sentenced Don Pedro to death. This sentence was later commuted to 25 years imprisonment, and he was finally pardoned.

Returning to his studies, Don Pedro passed the bar examination in 1906 and began to practise law. After serving two terms in the legislature he chose to dedicate his life to the landless, helpless and hope-less peasants of Pampanga. They are his neighbours and his first duty is to them. The ego has melted in the cause and he is not worried about extending his sphere of influence.

Brother of the Supreme Justice of the Philippine Islands, Jose Abad Santos, our Filipino Gandhi classmates in President Quezon and Vice-President Osment.

Don Pedro's quarrel is not with men but with vile systems. He maintains that the root of the evil lies in the old system of tenancy and land-holding. He knows the American Government, even if it was there, could have done something about it. They could have for instance insisted that the sugar barons should pay the workers better and treat them better. They did not. They did not see the urgency perhaps. Small wages and bad living conditions existing side by side with enormous profits of the landlords and mill-owners and the Fascist tendencies of the moneyed and the official class meant nothing



Pedro Abad Santos

to them. It meant much to Don Pedro. How does he mean to help them?

Under Bondage

"If you ask me what would I do for these people, I would say: Arm them! But I would maintain order, tell them not to make a disturbance, to go on strike peacefully. When the landlords saw that they would get no support from the government, they would have to yield. We have a real feudal system here. All the peasants depend on the landlords for their living. When election time comes, (Continued on Page 27)

PRODUCTION AND MORE PRODUCTION IS SHEET-ANCHOR OF OUR FREEDOM

INDIA'S economy continues to be in doldrums. Ever since the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the objective of any plan of national development as National Self-sufficiency, the problem of utilisation of our natural resources has been before us in ever greater relief. If our political independence is to prove fruitful, we must lead our country towards economic peace and prosperity based on equality and justice. Not for profit but for the sake of our continued national existence, production both agricultural and industrial, must be stepped up. We cannot afford to continue for long the present rate of drain on our national wealth due to extra-heavy imports.

However, this highly desirable end cannot be achieved by any isolated action. Even as it is, India of today is the sixth industrial country in the world, and in order to work our existing productive apparatus to the limit of its installed capacity and to undertake further expansion, it is very essential that there be close co-ordination between the various agencies responsible for country's industrial well-being. It is well that this need has been recognised by the Government of India, who have recently constituted the Central Advisory Council of Industries. On this Council are represented the Central and Provincial Governments as also Capital and Labour interests and its frequent meetings serve to provide the much-needed com-

mon forum where the various outstanding problems facing India's industry can be discussed and common decisions arrived at.

mon forum where the various outstanding problems facing India's industry can be discussed and common decisions arrived at.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL MUST PLAY GAME

mon forum where the various outstanding problems facing India's industry can be discussed and common decisions arrived at.

Inter-Linked Units

This is planning at the national level and is indispensable in its own sphere. But if India's economic regeneration is to be a reality, the fight against wastage and laziness will have to be fought in each and every manufactory, of whatever size it may be.

Each factory in itself constitutes a vital link in the national productive plant and if some thing goes wrong with it, the whole plant suffers. If production in one factory goes down, it has repercussions in other closely allied concerns, which depend upon it for their essential requirements. National planning must be followed by Unit planning.

The management of each factory must begin to think over the obstacles the factory may come across in the near future and with specialized knowledge at their back should plan well ahead. Free India expects each one of them to get the best out of their machinery and to utilise to the utmost advantage the energies of their staff.

To run a factory of any size successfully is a highly organised business enterprise and if maximum efficiency is to be attained, it is imperative that the men at the helm of affairs be fully conversant with their jobs. While possessing the proper theoretical and practical background, they should also be progressive in their outlook.

Unfortunately, however, we often find that managerial posts are given to men with little training and experience and sometimes even to those without a good mental ability. This breeds discontent amongst the staff and work naturally suffers, as it is a recognised fact that any worker, from the highest to the lowest, will only give of his best, if he feels that he is working for a boss who knows his job and can appreciate his difficulties.

We in India, are at present urgently in need of an Institution of Industrial Administration, where training could be imparted to men selected to occupy positions of higher industrial executives, and where they could learn the latest methods of costing, time-study, planning, production control and labour relations. The training at such an institute coupled with a few years practical experience in some successful industrial concern, would give us ideal industrial executives of which India is so woefully short today.

Avoid Misfits

A practice which India borrowed from Britain and which must be given up in the interests of our growing in-

dustry is of having pure technicians as industrial managers. We often come across an engineer or a chemist to be occupying the position of the chief executive of a manufacturing concern and thus controlling departments far removed from his experience and background. This is not only a waste of valuable scientific talents but is also a decided handicap to the well-being of the business. For the posts of Works Managers etc. the chief qualification required is that of the power of organisation and not merely attainments in technical knowledge.

Labour unrest has been slowly growing in the country and lately a disquieting tendency on the part of our workers to ventilate their grievances through violence has manifested itself in Bombay and elsewhere. While it is natural for the properly constituted labour unions to struggle by peaceful means for better working conditions, higher wages and more amenities of life, it is also the bounden duty of sane labour leaders who have got the good of their country at heart and do not want their newly won political freedom to be frittered away, to make their followers understand their problems intelligently and from the national view-point, and thus prevent their playing into the hands of professional agitators. Illiteracy of the average Indian worker and his gross

ignorance form the greatest ally of these unscrupulous men, and hence vigorous drives should be launched to eradicate the evil of illiteracy from the ranks of our industrial labour. Greater knowledge would infuse a new sense of responsibility in the worker and thus should produce immediate results in lessening industrial strife to some extent.

But we should not be content with mere literacy. The only rational way to higher wages is through greater efficiency and increased turnover. In this the labour unions can play their rightful role by trying to turn their respective constituents into more skilled workmen. It can be achieved by starting training classes outside the working hours, and in this, the management of any factory should be glad to lend them a helping hand.

Consumer First

A really progressive management while always striving to lower its manufacturing costs should also strive to give its patrons that little extra in quality and performance of its goods, which makes all the difference between a good and a bad balance sheet. Unfortunately, it is an admitted fact that the working of an Indian owned factory compares very unfavourably with that of a British or an American concern.

Whilst, in those countries, the cost of production decreases with increasing age of the manufactory, the reverse is the case here in India. This is mainly due to our indifference to the need for continual improvement. Indian industrialists are in the habit of

BY H. K. SONDHI

once installing a plant, then forgetting all about it and thinking it as being constant and unchangeable. This attitude is fraught with grave dangers, and it is not an uncommon experience for an Indian manufacturer who has been successfully marketing his goods from year to year to suddenly find to his dismay that his goods have become unsaleable overnight. The reason in majority of such cases can be traced to a foreign industrialist who has introduced a similar product made by a completely new and more economic process and is thus able to under sell him heavily.

We should ever be on the look-out for any technical developments which may occur in various fields of industry and should endeavour to keep our own manufacture in line with the current practice. Not resting content with the existing modes of preparation, we should gradually take to newer and improved methods and should by degrees change over to the new machinery. It is really impossible to produce quality and quantity from a worn out and completely obsolete plant even with the most expert manipulation available.

LINE UP TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL TARGETS

Comparison of one's own produce with that made by a foreign competitor should prove of great benefit to Indian manufacturer. Such comparisons are really indispensable and should be resorted to periodically. It is only by cashing in on other's experience and profiting from their successes and failures that we can get excellent ideas about our own manufacture. Taking nothing for granted, searching continually for improvement and asking searching questions regarding proper utilisation of waste and scrap, Indian industry can achieve ever greater production and occupy that place in the industrial map of the world, which is her due.

British Example

During the First World War, industrial changes due to the expansion of war production, brought home to the British Authorities the need for systematic workshop consultation. In 1917, the War Cabinet constituted the Whitley Committee to report on the Relations between Employers and the Employed.

In India, Works Committees were first formed in Uttar Pradesh in August, 1948, and nineteen-month experience of their working has again proved them to be eminently successful in lessening industrial strife. Previously, the representatives of management and workers would only meet after much ill-will had been engendered on a petty grievance or after a strike had been declared and precious man-hours lost, but now they are getting together regularly to exchange views in an informal atmosphere on matters of common interest. This has

naturally contributed towards the speedy settlement of workers' grievances.

To-day, the Joint Production Committees are a prominent feature of the Consultative and advisory machinery of the British industry. Subject to effective representation of the work people an effort is made to keep these committees as small as possible and rarely do they have more than ten members from either side.

If, we of India, are to become a great nation and are to fulfill our destiny, it is imperative for us to lead a healthy economic life based on a low cost of living. Increasing indigenous industrial production is a step in this direction.* The task will not be an easy one and the Battle of Indian Industry promises to be as hard fought as the Battle of Britain and calls for similar drastic measures.

Luckily, things are on the move, and in pursuance of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Committee of Industries, the Government of India have recently appointed Target Achievement Committees in six important industries.

National Targets

The setting of National Targets is good, but if they are to be realised, they must be subdivided into Provincial Targets. As a matter of fact, every industrial concern in this coun-

try should be given a yearly production target. In arriving at this target figure, due regard should be made for the difficulties which might arise in the course of the year but all the same it should be set sufficiently high so as to call for an all-round greater effort from those concerned. The target set will also tell the management as well as the workers the role their undertaking is supposed to play in the national economy. We may also profit from the experience of Britain and set up our own Joint Production Committees.

The production crisis of India is no less serious than that which faces Britain and frequent meetings of Joint Production Committees should prove of inestimable value in helping our workers to realise the extent of harm which their occasional acts of rowdiness and irresponsible strikes cause to the national and indirectly to their own interests and thus act like a veritable boomerang.

To Pandit Pant's Ministry goes the credit of forming the first Works Committee in India. Perhaps, they may soon turn over another leaf in the evolution of workshop consultation in this country by bringing into existence Joint Production Committees.

ROTARY GUIDES TO CAREERS

★

"THE ROTARY GUIDE TO CAREERS" comprises booklets prepared at the instance of the Vocational Service Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club and published by the Oxford University Press. The Series is designed for the guidance of young men and women entering the different professions open to them today. It furnishes concise but valuable information on the various professions and as such should prove most useful to the youth of the country. The material has been supplied for the most part by members of the Rotary Club who have themselves made a career in the profession dealt with.

Five new pamphlets have been announced for publication during February:

- No. 9 All-India Services
- No. 10 Defence Services
- No. 11 Bombay Government Services
- No. 12 A Medical Career
- No. 13 Cost Accounting

8 as. each.

each.

Those published earlier include: 1. Architecture; 2. Banking; 3. Law; 4. Accountancy; 5. Engineering; 6. Civil Engineering; 7. Mechanical Engineering; 8. The Book Trade.

"HOPING FOR THE WORST"



Once again, interest attaches to the election of the WIFA Committee. The group which has been in control for the last few years, has entrenched itself for another term.

The elected individuals may well be challenged to state their qualifications for holding office in a State Controlling Body. I, at any rate, have not seen any one of them propelling the leather spirad on any football ground in Bombay during the last 30 years. And these are the people who have undertaken to administer and promote the game on this side of India!

Election Method

The method of getting elected is very simple. The voting papers sent to the members by the Association are collected by these enterprising.

It is a well-known fact that most of the members have little interest in the game. They are interested chiefly in the bar and in playing bridge at the "Red Corner". So those who are initiated to the attraction of either of these have a prior claim to the attention and suffrage of their votaries.

Violation Of Rules

The rules definitely lay down that the names of candidates shall be arranged in their ALPHABETICAL ORDER in the Ballot Paper. Did they do so? I want you to judge from the following case as appeared in the ballot papers in the last election:—

Vice-Presidents

Mr. J. M. Brand
Mr. F. M. Balsara
Mr. Cyriaco D'Souza

If the three candidates named above, the members were to write down two names in the boxes opposite to their names.

First of all, it will be noted that the names were not arranged strictly in their ALPHABETICAL ORDER, as required by the rules, secondly the boxes were placed in such a way as to lead some voters to think that Brand's name was to be written on the box opposite his name and either Balsara or D'Souza's name in the other box.

I remember a case a few years ago when the names of candidates were not arranged in alphabetical order in the voting paper. The late S. A. Brelvi challenged its validity in the Annual General Meeting. But he was over-ruled by the Chairman.

"Nothing Misleading"!

Immediately on receipt of the voting paper, I wrote to the Honorary Secretary of the Association pointing out the irregularity. In fact my attention was drawn to it by another ex-President of the WIFA. I suggested that fresh ballot papers should be sent to the members. In reply to my letter dated 8th February, the Secretary wrote as follows on 22nd idem:—

"The Committee is of opinion that there is nothing in the Voting Paper which can be held to mislead or misguide the Voters in exercising their franchise. They therefore resolve that the Ballot Paper as issued is in order and that the parties be informed accordingly."

Null And Void

I should like to point on that the above reply was sent to me after the elections were all over.

I doubt very much if any point of order raised at the ensuing Annual General Meeting will have a better fate than it met on the previous occasion.

An objectionable feature of this election is the mass collection of voting papers from the homes and offices of the members I was told on the very first day of the dispatch of the Voting Papers that 200 of them had been collected already! And this was broadcast by a candidate who was supposed to be on both sides

This System Must Go

Is it permissible in a secret ballot? In order to retain its privacy, the Association sends a stamped envelope with each voting paper. But the voting papers are not even returned by post as directed. The purity of the elections must be ensured. I have therefore suggested that the balloting should take place at the Annual General Meeting itself

If the suggestion I have made as accepted by the General body, it will save the WIFA a good bit of expense too. I need hardly add that this method should be followed by the BPHA, BPOA and other bodies also. Then true sportsmen may have a fair chance of getting into their Managing

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA



ELECTIONS IN W.I.F.A.—CHANGE THE SYSTEM—SHEER NEGLIGENCE ROBS BOMBAY OF HOCKEY CROWN—CONGRATULATIONS, MADHYA PRADESH—CLEAR PASSAGE FOR AGA KHAN CUP.

Committees and serve sport to the best of their abilities.

National Championship Thrown Away

As was expected, Bombay was defeated in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship for women at Bhopal by Madhya Pradesh by a brace of goals. I do not blame the team for this reverse. They tried their best but were outclassed by a superior combination.

All the blame for losing the National title, which Bombay held for three years in succession since the revival of the tournament in 1947, must be laid at the doors of the BPHA Committee. The selectors did not make any attempt to pick out the players till the last moment. And when they did select them, they had not the faintest idea about their present form. Not a single trial match was played or arranged. As a matter of fact what

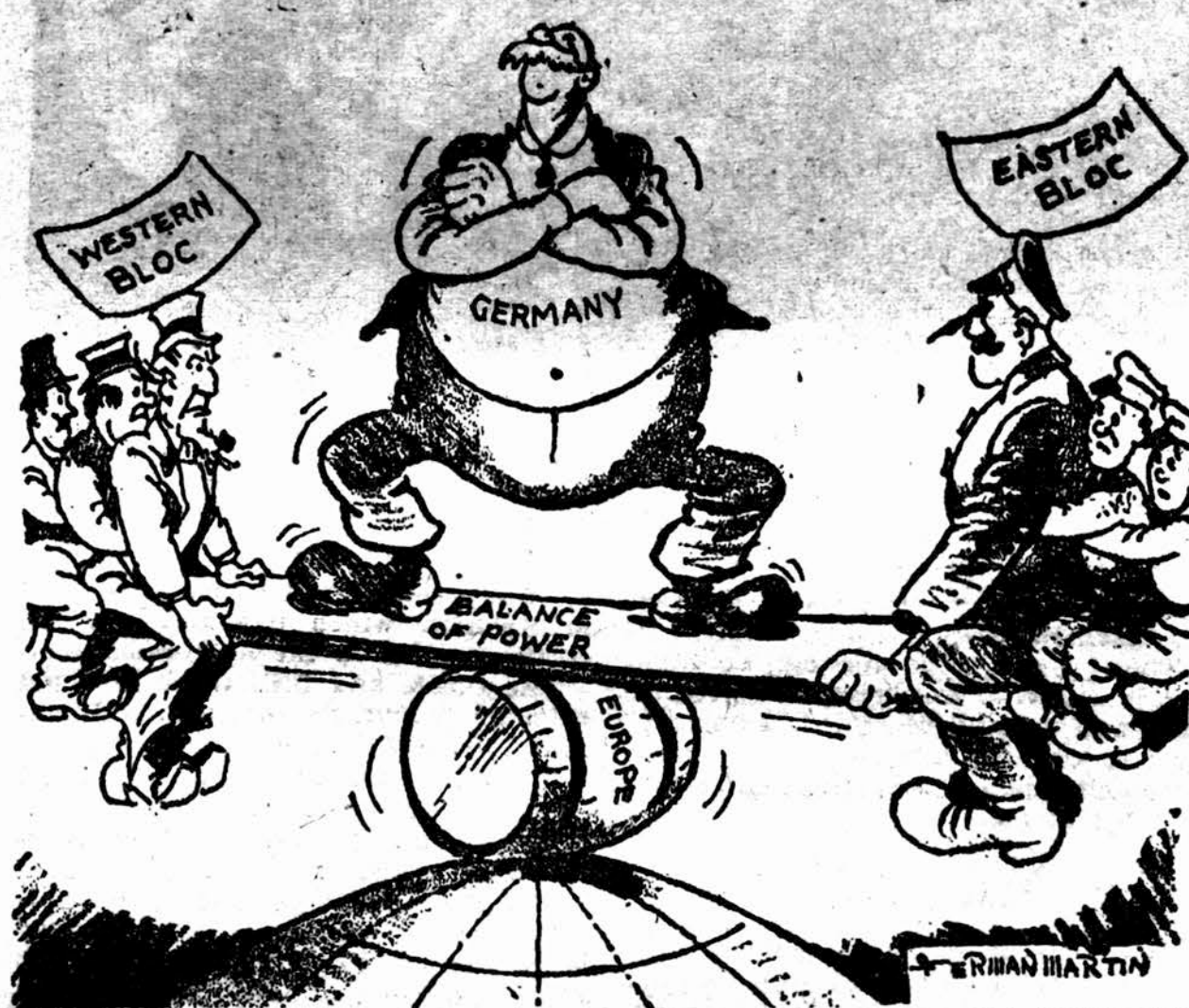
matches have been arranged for them up to now. If they are sent to Bhopal as an ill-assorted crowd, we may be sure they also will come back in the same manner as our fair fighters have done. This idle complacency on the part of the Committee must give place to strenuous efforts to build up a strong and solid team. Some time ago there was a rumour that some of the selected players like Walter De Souza, Maxie Vaz and Reggie Rodrigues may not be able to joint the team owing to leave difficulties. I hope this has been arranged by now.

But what about the Manager of the team? Is he to be appointed after the players have left for Bhopal? Rumour has it that none of the Committee Members is willing to shoulder this responsibility. That is a strange story. General impression is that almost all of them would jump at it.

Railway Concession Restored

It is very likely that the prospect of

'CARRIES A LOT OF WEIGHT'



ever form they had attained during the League was lost owing to an interregnum of six weeks.

Sheer Negligence

Then after the selection, there was no time left for arranging practice matches. It must be remembered that the players were picked out from different teams. To evolve complete understanding between themselves, they should have been given intensive practice. Unsatisfactory as the selections were, the team received a stunning blow due to the inability of star players like Pansy Thomas, Pat Brown, Pat Hickson and Margaret Chisholm to make the journey to Bhopal.

If the players had been selected in good time, they could have easily arranged for leave from their offices. But sheer negligence on the part of the Committee deprived Bombay of the valuable services of these redoubtable stalwarts. Frantic efforts were made by the Officers at the eleventh hour to fill up the vacancies any how. The result was bound to lead to keen disappointment to all concerned. I have no doubt that even those who represented Bombay ultimately had been given sufficient practice, they would uphold our prestige with distinction.

ote Of Warning

It is not my intention to chastise the BPHA Committee merely for the sake of condemnation. My purpose is to warn them against its repetition in the future. The men's team for the National Championship has already been selected and they will be leaving for Bhopal shortly. But no practice

travel by Class III is keeping in check the natural enthusiasm of these men. The stories of discomfort regaled by the fair ladies who went through the ordeal recently must have cooled them down still further. But I understand that these players were well looked after at Bhopal. This may act as an inducement to the prospective candidate.

By the way, I hear that the Railway Board has now granted the usual concession to sporting teams travelling by Class II Special. Unfortunately this will come into effect from April 1—and not immediately. What about Class II Ordinary? I do not see any reason why similar concession should be withheld from this class. It must be granted to them also, if not sanctioned already.

Congratulations Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh have every reason to be proud of their success in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Although Bombay, the holders, did not provide them with superhuman difficulties they had a strenuous job in overpowering Bengal in the final. They owe their glowing success to a large extent to the hard training put in by the famous old-stager Rex Norris, and also to the accession of strength by the return of their two stars, Yvonne Smith and Brenda Smythe, who were representing Bombay during the last two years. Congratulations Madhya Pradesh!

It is really hard luck for Bengal. They have been fighting in the ultimate round for the last four years. But the coveted title has been eluding them every time They were beaten

by a solitary goal in the replay. I am sure their enterprising skipper, Betty Catchick, will not lose heart by these repeated failures near the Winning Post. Try again, Betty and you will succeed. Good and sincere efforts never go in vain.

Clear Passage For Aga Khan Cup

The Inter-Provincial competition for men is now on. It was not postponed by ten days as was feared by the B.P.H.A. Only Bombay's engagement was put off by that interval. The tournament will be over by the first week of April, so that the teams from various parts of the country who wish to take part in the Aga Khan Tournament without any difficulty.

I hope that the teams who come to play in our city will be of a much higher calibre than those who travelled all the way from Delhi and Ambala to take part in the Invitation Tournament. Their attainments can be easily imagined from the fact that they are unable to get over such mediocre sides like Bombay City ever in three meetings.

The deadlock between the Hockey administrators and umpires is still persisting despite the valiant efforts of some good Samaritans to budge the gulf between the contending parties. It does not seem that an amicable settlement will be arrived at before the Aga Khan Cup starts. So we shall have the sorry spectacle of first class matches being supervised by men who are by no means in the top category. How long will this tug-of-war last?

The big air liner from Los Angeles to New York had passed over the Rockies, the Grand Canyon, the Mississippi and several cites. Not a word had come from the plane's officers; all was efficiency and silence. Soon after leaving Chicago the weary passengers were startled when the public-address system suddenly came to life.

"Attention, please! Attention, please!" it began. The passengers sat up and the voice went on, "You are now passing over Notre Dame University, the home of the Fighting Irish. The golden dome you see is on the administration building. The oval nearby is Rockne Stadium, where Notre Dame teams have won many a splendid victory. Thank you."

The flight continued to New York with no other break in the official silence.

—Neil MacNeil.

INVITATION WITHDRAWN

At a Wheaton College (Illinois, U. S. A.) prayer meeting 1,500 Evangelist students were invited to confess their sins publicly. After 39 uninterrupted hours of confessions the meeting was called off by the exhausted team of ministers.

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DIABETES

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NEHRU'S SOCIALISM IN FULL RETREAT

PRODUCTION is the result of harmonious combination of several real, psychological and traditional factors that go to build up the mobile and active mood of a society at any given time.

The profit-motive simply acts as a flux or catalytic agent under certain given conditions and is never a final or decisive factor.

Does this Budget realise all these complex factors and implement a statesmanly solution to the conflicts inherent in the transition?

The clear and emphatic answer is 'no'.

The budget is definitely conceived as a political and economic appeasement of a special class of vested interests, piously hoping that this appeasement might lead to some improvement in production in certain sectors of industry and a little more easy money in the loan market for the government for its many commitments.

This Budget symbolises the end of a struggle in the cabinet and the full retreat of Pandit Nehru as a Socialist. It is a victory for the vested interests and a wide range of capitalists.

It reveals the final domestication of Dr. John Matthai, a polished doctrinaire with leftist leanings and moods of independence.

This budget will powerfully accelerate the tempo of discontent and want of confidence of the common man and the tiller of the soil in the Congress government and personnel now in power.

First Problem

Let us now explore how this budget would help production, agricultural or even industrial, as piously wished for by the Finance Minister.

The most urgent problem No. 1 of India is increased agricultural production to wipe off before the end of 1951 the Rs. 130 crores of our food imports.

What are the real steps taken in this direction, which primarily tackle this problem?

To the careful and impartial thinker and student of our problems, it is clear that increased agricultural production is closely bound up with agrarian reform and reorganisation on a healthy and scientific basis of our villages into units with local administrative initiative and efficiency.

What has the Centre done either directly itself or through directives to the States to work these two vital preliminary reforms on which agricultural production rests?

The Central Government, paralysed by its own acute problems and a vague international ecstasy, does not see all this vital problem in its true perspective from the bottom, from the village level.

It is content with the food department which conceives its main work as adequate imports of foodgrains and their proper distribution to urban areas where starvation is likely to create publicity.

The food department is a decoration and a waste, and it must be reorganised with a new perspective and vision as the dynamic agency with primary responsibility for increased agricultural production.

In the modern structural arrangement of the constitution of a Democracy specially of a federal character, food production, its plan and organisation is primarily left in the hands of the State, as land and its development is its main concern.

This will not work at all in transitional India as our states were till

FORECAST ABOUT 1950



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P. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI.
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

BY K. S. VENKATARAMANI

THE Republican Parliament of India has already begun discussing various aspects of the Budget for the financial year 1950-51.

The keynote of this Budget is the increasing stress laid on more and more production in all spheres as the only solution to our economic ills

But will the Budget encourage any kind of production agricultural or industrial, in the gathering economic crisis, in the present temper of capital and labour, and general unrest?

recently provinces under an alien unitary government with no initiative, direction or will, wherein the Centre paralysed the Province and the Pro-

U.S.S.R. is settled one way or the other.

It is this foreign influence through the puppet-show of United Nations that

MOTHERS JOIN IN CHILDREN' PARTY



Chinese mothers, babies slung from their backs, line up to get their food — served by Army volunteers at the annual Children's Party given by the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children.

vince paralysed the villages except for tax gathering.

There is no hope for our country unless this vital misdirection is remedied, and it could be remedied only by wise vision and energetic action and purposeful direction by the Centre for 10 years at least.

Main Job

This work must be the main job of the Cabinet in an agricultural country like India.

But alas, our political and economic inheritance from the British Raj has tilted the axis and the Central Government, as in all modern democracies, draws 30 to 50 per cent of its total revenue from Customs revenue derived from exports and imports.

How profoundly this actual fact takes away the real attention of any government from agriculture and the real prosperity of the common man any one could well imagine.

Exports and imports and the revenue derived therefrom, as basic maintenance of our Central Government, are more combustible and explosive of mass happiness than even atom bombs. War is inherent in this arrangement of Commerce and Industry for gain and not for service.

Therefore, it is no wonder that our military budget is fixed for 1950-51 at Rs. 168 crores—50 per cent of our total revenue—in spite of hopes created by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in his presidential speech at the inauguration.

We are asked to be content with a reduction of Rs. 2 crores, from Rs. 170 (for 1949-50) to Rs. 168 budgeted for (1950-51).

With the military budget at this level, India could never prosper with her low national income and is bound to lead to many complications.

Kashmir Issue

The panic of the partition still prevails but let us calmly analyse the position especially as Pakistan is now taking up a very militant attitude, after the just and courageous stand we have taken up on the Kashmir question.

This much is clear to a close and impartial observer of events. The partition itself is the result of a final, firm decision of the British to retain indirectly, at least till the conflict with

Republican India's Budget Analysed

way in which India could lead the world from out of its present tangle.

Then And Now

The next item of the budget which made me even sadder is the Rs. 15 crores tax relief to the "investing" class, the 'hard-pressed', 'harassed' groups and persons with an income of Rs. 10,000 a year and above!

I could not believe my eyes when I read this for my ears are accustomed to the almost universal cry of limiting individual income to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500 a month.

Is it the same Pandit Nehru who led 20 years ago the Karachi Congress and fixed the income at Rs. 500 a month. Why then this infinite compassion now of Pandit Nehru and the Finance Minister on these high-income groups?

Let us see whether this Rs. 15 crores would help industrial production in any appreciable way. It is too small and scattered. The classes in many cross-sections amongst whom this relief is distributed are not likely to consolidate these savings for any industrial purpose.

But at least this relief might help only the Government itself and make its loans easier of success for its many paper schemes here and prestige abroad!

And to crown all, the postal and telegraph concessions come to the city-dweller and vested interests as PAN SUPARI gifts at parting.

This budget is really the triumph of a few against the many and makes us anxious about the future.

The Right Way

I am unable to understand how Pandit Nehru, his idealism and socialistic longings, Sardar Patel with his realism and love of mother earth, and Dr. John Matthai, a clear-sighted independent progressive thinker on all our varied problems, could be a party to this budget.

Centralised power-politics is, I fear, a great paralysing. How easy it should have been for our Central Cabinet to earmark these Rs. 15 crores for reclamation of waste lands and organisation of collective farms from Rameshwar to Rikhi-kesh, and utilise our huge military resources, men and material, in this god-anointed task of bringing more areas under the plough and more food to the common man!

Military Waste

This means we derive none of the benefits of a heavy military budget as our industrial level is too low. So, our military budget of Rs. 168 crores is a waste on a final analysis.

We could safely cut it to Rs. 60 crores, enough for all practical purposes and thereby win probably international goodwill, and make the U.S.A. and U.K. hesitate to help Pakistan on aggressive enterprises.

For one thing, the Indian Muslims will be wholeheartedly with us except a few careerists.

With the help of this vast money so saved, we could tremendously improve agricultural and industrial production. The risk is worth taking on all reasonable calculation and this is the only

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INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER FIRE

Neutrality Is Best Now, Says Keskar

B. B. C.'S ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA EXPOSED

NEW DELHI, March 18 (P.T.I.).

PARLIAMENT today voted over rupees five crores for the External Affairs Ministry, over six crores for the Rehabilitation Ministry and over three crores for Information and Broadcasting.

Four government spokesmen took part in the debate, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Cabinet Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, and Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.

NEW DELHI, March 18 (P.T.I.): Parliament today resumed the debate on the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Mr. J. J. Alva (Bombay) said that it was "the bounden duty of the Government to create close contacts with the Arab countries".

Having an "aggressive neighbour", India should be fully prepared to meet any challenge from that quarter.

He wanted the External Affairs Ministry to be called the Foreign Department "in consonance with our Republic status".

Mr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar) criticised the working of Indian Embassies and said that "there is a lack of vision in our foreign policy. The policy lacked ideology, being neither capitalist, nor socialist, nor Gandhian, and was leading the country in a chaotic direction". "Too much money was being spent on the embassies. He did not think it in keeping with our secular character to establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican, Rome."

INDO-PAK DISPUTE

Mr. R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin) said that "it is high time we solved the Indo-Pakistan disputes". If war was ruled out, then negotiations with Pakistan should immediately be started for solving these disputes. He wanted India to take up more strongly the cause of the oppressed colonial countries in Asia.

Mr. Nadimutnu Pillai (Madras) pleaded the cause of the thousands of Indian nationals in Far Eastern countries who were in a "miserable plight". The situation in Burma and Indo-China, he said, had deteriorated as far as Indian interests there were concerned. The Government should negotiate with the Bao Dai Government and secure "free remittance of money by Indians resident there". The Government should also send a good-will mission to Burma where Indian interests amounting to Rs. 300 crores were "at stake".

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister (External Affairs) in reply to a six-hour debate on Foreign Affairs, said that India was at present following the policy of neutrality and non-alignment with power blocs in the best interest of the nation but the Government would give no guarantee that if circumstances changed, India would follow the same policy.

Dr. Keskar was replying to Mr. Frank Anthony's remarks that India could not remain neutral and would not be able to stop the onrush of Communism unless she took up her stand clearly today in the fight between democracy and Communism.

Dr. Keskar repudiated the suggestion that India was keeping neutral because the national sentiment in India was against joining the Anglo-Saxon Democratic Bloc and the Government of India was afraid of hurting the feeling of the people.

He said: "I entirely repudiate the suggestion. The Government of India is following a policy of neutrality because it considers it to be in the best interest of the country and not because it is afraid of hurting the sentiment of some people."

NEUTRAL POLICY BEST

Keskar's Defence

Holding that the events in the last two years confirmed the wisdom of that policy, Dr. Keskar said that it would be a height of folly for a country which was just free to align itself with either of the blocs. Alignment with one or the other bloc might probably bring about greater restraint on

the other bloc and it might be otherwise also. If a country like India aligned itself with a bloc, it was bound to increase the tension between both blocs and bring destruction of the world nearer. Every event that was happening in the international sphere today was proving that India's policy was the right policy.

Recalling the Prime Minister's remarks that the policy of any Government was not "an eternal or permanent policy", Dr. Keskar said that the policy of nations was changed to adapt to circumstances.

"We follow the present policy", he said "in the best interest of the nation. We give no guarantee that if circumstances change we will follow the same policy (cheers). This has been made very clear when the Prime Minister told the House that we follow the policy of neutrality because we believe that in the circumstances of today that is the best policy for our country".

Replying to the charge that India was following "a Commonwealth foreign policy", Dr. Keskar said that there was no such thing as "Commonwealth foreign policy" as there had never been in fact one. "The reason which prompted us to be and continue to be in the Commonwealth", remarked Dr. Keskar "is that it is the only group which allows us complete latitude and freedom to follow a policy which we like. Any alignment with any other group would mean that we have to follow a certain definite policy."

You will find from the report of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Conference at Colombo that the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers "exchanged views". That did not mean that they agreed with each other. They certainly came to know each other's views. That is all.

UNJUST

Dr. Keskar said that some time members of the Commonwealth differed very vitally on matters of foreign policy. There was no question as such of a "Commonwealth foreign policy", and it was an unjust accusation to level at Government that the Government was following a Commonwealth foreign policy.

Replying to Mr. Hanumanthaiya's suggestion for holding an inter-Asian conference for the abolition of colonialism in Asia, on the lines of Indonesian Conference, Dr. Keskar said that the Conference in regard to Indonesia was convened to consider whether the countries interested in it could come together and understand the policy that might be followed in regard to Indonesian struggle for freedom. The Conference which Mr. Hanumanthaiya wanted to call was to deal with the question of abolition of colonialism. Dr. Keskar wanted to know how many of free Asian countries would like actively to participate in such a conference.

ASIAN CONFERENCE

Time Not Ripe

Such a conference would only agree to disagree and bring into light the fundamental difference with regard to various interests of various nations. In view of the well-known attitude of various countries involved, he thought that the time was not ripe for calling such a conference. He felt that any effort at governmental level for such a conference was not bound to succeed.

As regards the French and Portuguese possessions in India, Dr. Keskar said the Government had to deal with independent countries in this matter and there was no other way except through

negotiations and putting pressure for tackling the question. It was bound to take time and the solution of such questions could not be achieved within a day or within a year. It might take a longer time and he would request the members to have patience. He assured the House that the Government was as much interested in this question as the members were and would see that these questions were solved satisfactorily.

TRIBAL AREAS

Speaking about the Tribal areas in Assam, Dr. Keskar assured the House that the problems of the tribal areas were engaging the urgent attention of the Government and every effort would be made to see that this area did not suffer for want of funds.

Replying to Mr. Karmarker's suggestion for strengthening the Indian delegation at the United Nations Dr. Keskar said that "the Government will make best efforts to see that our delegation to the United Nations are strengthened in such a way that we will have a kind of permanent under-structure which will serve us permanently, especially in the field of economics, so that the work in the United Nations will be more useful and will give some return to India."

As regards Indians overseas, Dr. Keskar said that Government of India could bring about improvement in their conditions only by negotiations and friendly exchanges of views with the Governments concerned and not by fighting, because they were independent countries. The position of Indians in certain British colonies could be dealt with on a different footing and he would assure the House that the Government of India would do its very best in this connection.

FOREIGN PUBLICITY

Dwelling at length on the question of foreign publicity, Dr. Keskar agreed that due to various reasons, the Government was not able to put forth Indian point of view in foreign countries as it ought to. Due to financial crisis, the axe fell mercilessly on this particular section.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: That section is also inefficient.

Dr. Keskar: Probably that is the member's opinion.

Mr. Tyagi: That is the opinion of the world too.

Continuing Dr. Keskar said that many of the posts were cancelled and did not begin to function. Further the external publicity was something which could not be separated from internal publicity.

Mr. Goenka: Why did you separate them then?

Dr. Keskar said that propaganda in certain sections of the world was not merely a question of disseminating facts as they were. For example in the Middle East, they had to counter the propaganda which was based on religious fanaticism. It was not something which could be countered simply by disseminating truth. There were certain human prejudices which could not be countered this way.

ANGLO-SAXON HOSTILITY

Minister's Reply

Dr. Keskar said "Certain members referred to the hostility that we find in Anglo-Saxon press. I perfectly agree especially with regard to a large number of British newspapers. It cannot be helped. Probably among the British papers, there is a deep-rooted prejudice against India. I do agree that Anglo-Saxon propaganda will help but not to the extent that the members think it can."

Giving an illustration, Dr. Keskar said "B.B.C." which is a semi-Governmental but autonomous corporation, has been continually broadcasting bulletins of what is known as 'Azad Kashmir Movement' as if they are emanating from the official Kashmir Government. The so-called leader of the movement Sardar Ibrahim and Mr. Gurmani, Pakistan Minister, were allowed to broadcast on B.B.C. At the same time, the Indian broadcast and viewpoint on Kashmir was completely blacked out. B.B.C. considered probably that it represented the right viewpoint in regard to Kashmir. If this is the state of affairs in regard to the body which has the sole monopoly of broadcasting news to British empire, I need not talk of others.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: Is it not a failure of diplomacy?

Dr. Keskar: Diplomacy cannot order

B.B.C. to change its policy.

Replying to the criticism of extravagance in Indian embassy in United States, Dr. Keskar said that sixty per cent of additional expenditure was due to the Indianisation of the staff and the rest due to devaluation.

The House granted under the head of External Affairs a total sum of Rs. 5,12,08,000 including Rs. 1,20,41,000 for expenditure in tribal areas.

REHABILITATION

The House then took up demands for the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani (U. P.) who initiated the debate criticised the cut in the Rehabilitation Ministry budget and said the Finance Minister, who was "a very clever and able Minister", had produced a surplus at the cost of rehabilitation. If they really wanted to solve the problem of rehabilitation, they should give more money. At present they were only "tinkering" with the problem. The Ministry did not even have full powers.

Every day thousands of refugees from East Bengal were coming and the number was bound to increase. Mrs. Kripalani said that the Prime Minister's estimate yesterday of the number of refugees coming into and going out from West Bengal were "probably very approximate and nowhere near the correct figures." From her own personal observations at the frontiers and railways, she felt that the Hindus coming in were four times the Muslims going out.

She regretted the attitude of some State Governments in regard to the rehabilitation problem and pleaded for more powers to the Ministry. Giving an example, Mrs. Kripalani said that at Sealdah in West Bengal two Marwari and other relief organisation were feeding the refugees coming in by getting rice from the blackmarket. They had approached her for help in getting supplies of rice. When she had contacted the Civil Supplies Minister of West Bengal he had said "you are doing a wrong thing in feeding people there. You are thus encouraging people to come away to Calcutta." (Cries of "shame" and "remove the Minister").

She said she just narrated the incident to show the "mentality" of local Governments.

WAR FOOTING

After Pandit Nehru's visit, she was told he had ordered supplies of food-grains to these relief organisations. She pleaded that the whole question of rehabilitation should be put on "a war footing" and the Government should take steps to harness the people's enthusiasm and resources.

Dr. Mono Mohan Das (West Bengal) said that the Government "must act quickly and decisively and prevent 12 million non-Muslims in East Pakistan from becoming refugees."

Lala Achutram said that the Minister in charge of rehabilitation should be of Cabinet rank if effective relief was to be given to displaced persons.

ABDUCTED WOMEN'S PROBLEM

Pakistan Not Co-operating

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who usually leads the Indian Government delegation at Indo-Pakistan conferences, intervening in the debate, said that in the last debate he himself had said that a list of a large number of names of abducted women alleged to be in West Pakistan was furnished to the Pakistan Government and amongst them quite a large proportion were supposed to be in the custody of officials of varying grades serving under the Pakistan Government.

"I admitted then," said Mr. Ayyangar, "and I admit now that Pakistan did not do its duty and did not carry out the promises which we expected them to carry out in regard to these women. I have taken up the matter with the Minister of the Pakistan Government concerned wrote rather severely to him, appealed also to his sense of humanity and referred to the fact that while the work on our side had been done in genuine fashion and substantial results had been produced, nothing worth mentioning had been done on the other side and it was up to him to stand up for the reputation of his state."

Mr. Arun Chandra Guna: Is there a single case of a Muslim girl being abducted in West Bengal?

Mr. Ayyangar: I have not heard of any but that does not take away the obligation of making every effort to re-

(Continued on Page 22)

U. N. INTERVENTION URGED

KARIMGANJ (Assam), March 16 (PTI): Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, a former Minister of Assam, in a statement on the East Bengal situation today said that it was high time that the United Nations should "try to prevent the disease without a moment's delay." Otherwise, he added, "it should declare that the organisation would not interfere in any matter of these two States—India and Pakistan—and let them settle their own affairs."

"I do not know whether the U.N. has got any duty towards the suffering humanity of East Bengal at this stage, or it is simply to arbitrate when some mischief is done and some country is ruined."

U. S. Senator's Charge Against State Department

WASHINGTON, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy charged today that the State Department had ordered its loyalty board to give a "complete and thorough white wash" to veteran American diplomat John Service, who has been recalled from the Far East for a security check.

The Senator has named Mr. Service in his allegations of Communist infiltration in the State Department. Yesterday Mr. John Puerifoy, Deputy Under-Secretary of State, expressed the "sympathy and good wishes of the entire State Department" for Mr. Service.

He pointed out that in August 1945 a grand jury had exonerated the diploma of charges of having transmitted classified material to unauthorized persons. Since then his file had been reviewed three times as a matter of routine, Mr. Puerifoy added.

4 BOLIVIAN ARMY OFFICIALS ARRESTED Attempted To Overthrow Government

BUENOS AIRES, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): Four officers of the armed forces and nine civilians have been arrested in the suppression of an attempt to overthrow the Bolivian Government, according to an official announcement reported from La Paz today. The Government blamed the outlawed National Revolutionary Movement—N. M. A.—for the disturbances and said labour agitators had conspired to start a revolution taking advantage of a "transitory scarcity of articles of prime necessity".

Increase In Secondary School Fees Justified

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY VOTES DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Discussion on the budget concluded in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, with the House voting all the government demands for grants. The Assembly will now meet again on Wednesday.

Earlier, the Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher, replying to the debate on the cut to discuss Government's policy on secondary education, said, that government had no intention to starve or neglect secondary education. In fact every attempt was made for its steady progress, he added.

The Chief Minister pointed out that grants to secondary education, had increased from Rs. 15,83,000 in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,26,06,700 in 1950-51. Grants to non-Government secondary schools had increased from Rs. 26 lakhs in 1946 to Rs. 1,26,00,000 in 1950.

The Chief Minister averred that increase in fees of students attending secondary schools was justified. In support of his statement he cited the opinion of the Ghate-Parulekar Committee that had drawn Government's



Sheela — will appear on the stage at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan tomorrow, Monday, at 6-30 p.m. in the drama Buchpan-ki-Mangni.

PRESS SHOULD ENJOY FULL FREEDOM

Empire Union's Statement

LONDON, March 17 (PTI-REUTERS): THE EMPIRE PRESS UNION, LEADING PRESS AND PUBLISHERS ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, URGED TODAY THAT THE PRESS SHOULD "ENJOY BY RIGHT THE FULL FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION SECURED TO EVERY INDIVIDUAL".

A statement, unanimously adopted by the Council of the Empire Press Union at a meeting on Tuesday at which Colonel J. J. Astor, Chairman of the 'London Times', presided said: "The press should enjoy by right the fully freedom of expression secured to every individual, which freedom should in no case be restricted save in consequence of specific transgression, proved to the satisfaction of a competent court of justice, of the known and generally applicable law."

RESTRICTIONS

"No separate limitations of the exercise by the press of the rights of the individual are necessary or tolerable except during declared national emergencies. "Restrictions specially applying to the press should operate only in time of national emergency and then only under safeguards to (A) minimum interference with press freedom, (B) immediate and complete restoration of that freedom at the end of the emergency, and (C) protection of the courts for defendants.

"Such restrictions should be textually agreed in advance between the Government and appropriate press organisations, at conference where the necessities of national security and the essential democratic functions

of the press are both fully considered.

"There should at no time be any obstacle to editorial protest by newspapers that proclamation of a state of emergency is premature, or is unwarrantably prolonged, or is in any other way misused."

The council of the Empire Press Union includes representatives of its member-newspapers in United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, also of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the British Newspaper Society, the British Periodical Proprietors' Association, and the Commonwealth News Cabling agencies.

Prohibition For A Day In Dublin

DUBLIN, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): Throughout Eire today, on the occasion of St. Patrick's day, all sales of intoxicating liquor were banned and all public houses closed.

A feature of the Dublin celebrations was a football match between Southern Ireland and a visiting team from Northern Ireland.

Two police were injured by stones and bottles in a clash with anti-partitionists at Aughnacloy in Northern Ireland.

2 Trade Union Bodies To Merge

BRUSSELS, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Trade Secretariats, the two non-Communist trade union organisations, have decided to merge.

This was announced at a news conference tonight by Mr. H. Oldenbroeck, Secretary General of the I. C. F. T. U., formed by countries which broke away from the Communist-dominated world federation of trade unions.

The International Trade Secretariats comprise about 17 groups which had previously refused to join the W. F. T. U. The merger agreement has to be ratified by the general councils of both organisations.

Agreement talks today were attended by delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, the American Council of Industrial Organisations, Indian and Western German Unions and the French Force Quvaliere Confederation.

M. Oldenbroeck said the I. C. F. T. U. now had 50 million members from 53 countries.

NEW FINNISH GOVT.

HELSINKI, March 17 (PTI-Reuters): Finnish Agrarian leader Urho Kekkonen today formed a non-Socialist Coalition Government to succeed the Social Democratic minority Government of Karl Fagerholm which resigned on March 1.

The new Government has ten Agrarians, three members of the Swedish Peoples Party and two members of the Liberal "Progressive Party".

SEARCH FOR BANDIT IN U. N. BUILDING

LAKE SUCCESS, March 17. (PTI-Reuters): Armed police squads surrounded the building which houses the United Nations today after a report that a notorious bandit named "Willie the Actor" planned to capture the payroll of the Sperry Corporation, owners of the building.

"Willie", believed to have carried out a recent 64,000-dollar New York bank robbery, did not put in an appearance.

GUJERAT YOUTH FESTIVAL

Mass Physical Culture Display At Mehmudabad

SURAT, March 17, (PTI): Elaborate arrangements are afoot for a four-day Gujarat Youth Festival starting on March 31 at Mehmudabad in Kaira District when over 12,000 Congress Sevadal volunteers from the towns and villages of Gujarat and Saurashtra will meet in camp for their biennial rally.

Dr Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian Republic will be present on the last day of the rally.

Thousands of volunteers and a large and representative children's corps of the Congress Sevadal are undergoing an intensive course of training and rehearsal of physical cultural exercises for the rally.

Sixty-five acres on the bank of the Vartak river have been enclosed and temporary hutments and barracks are springing up to house the volunteers and visitors.

GOODWILL MISSION TO KASHMIR

A highlight of the festival will be deputation of 20 volunteers to Kashmir as a Goodwill mission. The batch will begin their 1,500-mile cycle tour to Kashmir on April 2nd. They will, en route, visit towns in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, the Delhi District giving a series of lectures and demonstrations.

Walking tours also will be organised and those who have completed a 100-mile or two 200-mile walking tour carrying out the organisation's programme will be presented with certificates.

FACILITIES FOR VISITORS

Special trains will be run to enable visitors and spectators to attend the rally. Two special trains one starting from Mount Abu on the northern border of Gujarat and another from Bulsar in southern Surat district will carry camp mates from various towns and places to Mehmudabad.

On April 3, Dr Rajendra Prasad will address a rally in which 1200 volunteers will participate. A march past with members carrying the emblems signifying their particular field of work and a physical demonstration will be the main features of the rally.

Workers To Be Absorbed In Other Mills

BOMBAY, Saturday. The workers of the Sun Mill, which was gutted by a big blaze, last night, will, it is learnt, be given first preference and be absorbed in other mills.

In order to enable the employment of these men, who have been rendered unemployed since this morning, the Decasualisation Scheme of the Bombay Government, it is learnt, will be held in abeyance with regard to them.

Radhakrishnan Visits Moscow University

MOSCOW, March 17. (PTI-Reuters): Professor Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, India's Ambassador to Russia, with the entire Embassy staff today paid a three-hour visit to Moscow University, oldest in Russia, founded in 1755. The Rector receiving the party escorted them through the science and other departments of the institution, which is in the centre of the Soviet capital opposite the Kremlin. The important seat of learning in the Soviet Union, Moscow University has one thousand professors and 6,000 students. The University professors discussed the various branches of the University's activities. Professor Radhakrishnan taking the liveliest interest in their explanations.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 1, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1369.
Parsi: Meher 18, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-45 a.m. Sunset: 6-50 p.m.
Hightide: 00-27, 12-46.
Lowtide: 06-38, 18-40

Today's Engagements

KALA VIKAS: Dance by Sitara and Krishnakuti supported by many other dancers at Poddar College, 6-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD, BANDRA: Silver Jubilee of free and compulsory primary education in Bandra and prize distribution at the N. M. Petit School's compound, Bandra, 5 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister will preside.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Laying of foundation stone of the School building at Society's premises, Dadar by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, 9 a.m.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA): A public meeting of Goans will held today, at 4 p.m., in Cama Hall, to pledge full support to Pandit Nehru's statement that "Goa will come to India". A relief committee for Political prisoners in Goa will be formed at this occasion.

TELEGRAMS FOR MARTINIQUE: The Overseas Communications Service has notified that only Government and Security Telegrams are delivered in Martinique and all other telegrams would be accepted at sender's risk.

Yogic Feats Postponed

The Uddan (in air) Samadhi of Swami Ramdasji Maharaj to be held on Sunday, March 19 has been postponed again, says a bulletin issued by the Ramdasji Maharaj Yogic Feats Organising Committee Bombay.

Uday Shanker En Route To India

PLYMOUTH, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): Uday Shanker, celebrated India dancer, and the 14 members of his ballet arrived here in the French liner, Ile De France, today from New York on their way back to India.

Scientists Find New Element

BORKELEY, California, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): Atom researchers here have produced another new element, tentatively named Californium.

The newcomer, a strange invisible substance, is number 98 in the list of known elements that make up the universe.

The discovery was reported today by a team of University of California scientists working under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Number is the sixth addition to the roster of elemental substances since the dawn of the atomic age, "a scientist explained." Before that, there were only 92 known elements and number 92 was uranium. All the new ones have come from building up uranium by bombarding it with nuclear particles.

STRATOCRUISERS TO FLY TO CANADA

B.O.A.C. Service

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B.O.A.C. are to introduce double-deck Stratocruisers, with sleeper accommodation, on part of the Indian-Canada route on April 2. They will operate between London and Montreal via Prestwick.

The present B.O.A.C. services on this route are operated four times a week in each direction by Constellation. When the Stratocruisers are introduced there will be initially two Stratocruiser and two Constellation services a week but eventually these services will be run entirely by Stratocruisers. The Constellations will be used on B.O.A.C.'s Central Atlantic service which will reopen on 2nd March between London, Lisbon, the Azores, Bermuda and the Bahamas.

The Stratocruisers, which each carry 60 passengers, have been operating for some time on the B.O.A.C. trans-Atlantic service to New York.

GANG OF MUSLIMS IMPORTS KNIVES INTO CITY

Six Suspects Arrested Following Raid On Den

BOMBAY, Saturday.
A bundle of brand new knives, said to have been imported from Rampur by a gang of Muslims suspected to be engaged in the furtherance of communal disturbances in Bombay, along with some incriminating literature, was seized by the Special Branch of the City C.I.D. from a dark dingy room in Majid Gully, off Falkland Road, late on Friday night.

Six members of the gang were arrested following the raid, while Shahrullah Khan, said to be the ring-leader, is still at large.

The Police believe that the knives were brought to Bombay after the outbreak of the present communal disturbances in the city.

Among the letters seized by the C.I.D., one of them stated, "the air here is getting hot".

A packed court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate watched with excitement as the Police exhibited the dozen glistening brand new knives before the C.P.M. before whom the a tea shop-keeper, and Syed Mahboob, two of the accused bail applications were moved, on the plea that they were innocent of the charge.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the CPM, rejected the bail application and remanded them to custody along with the four other suspects.

About 145 persons, apprehended in the general round-up in connection with the disturbances in the city, were also remanded to custody by the CPM.

Two incidents of knife attack were reported from the Nagpada and Bhoiwada areas in Central and North Bombay this morning, according to an official report. The total number of persons arrested so far is 710.

GRUESOME MURDER IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The gruesome murder of a textile worker was reported to the D.L. Road Police Station, this morning. Bala Appa Khade, the Head Jobber of the Ring Department of the Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Mills at Supari Baug Road, was, it is learnt, going to the Mill at 6-45 this morning, for the morning shift.

As he was about to enter the mill gate some unknown person is said to have followed him and stabbed him from behind. Death was instantaneous and the deceased had injuries on the nape of his neck and the chest.

Khade, the 50-year-old jobber was an old employee of the Mill. The murder, it is suspected, is the result of some enmity between the deceased and the assailant.

The police have not yet arrested the culprit.

EXPORT OF LINSEED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In continuation of Notice of March 15, 1950 it is notified that small quantities of linseed have now become available for distribution for shipment during May and June 1950, as the shippers who had made provisional sales and submitted intimations could not finalise business and produce evidence of confirmed sale for registration within the time limit specified. These small quantities are again available for registration subject to the conditions laid down.

Over 200 Gujarat Villages Declared Scarcity Areas

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

In northern Gujarat about 263 villages have been declared by Bombay Government as scarcity area. It is learnt that in this area about fifteen thousand people are affected and various relief measures are being taken by the Government as well as Gujarat Relief Committee.

Gujarat Relief Committee met recently under the presidency of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and resolved to look after the famine-stricken area.

Bombay Government has already sanctioned about twenty five lakhs of

MARSEILLES, March 17 (PTI-Reuters): The Begum Aga Khan today identified Francois Sanna Asonne of the gang who held her and the Aga Khan up and stole her jewels valued at £213,000 near Nice last August.

The Begum picked out Sanna's photograph from those of six men held here as alleged members of the gang.

Her solicitor today formally applied for the return to her of those jewels which have been recovered.

LOCAL SHOWERS IN ASSAM

All-India Weather

POONA, March 18 (P.T.I.): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for local showers in Assam and scattered thunder showers in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, north Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin.

Forecast Valid Until Saturday Evening: A few thundershowers may occur in Assam, the Punjab (India), Rajasthan, south Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin.

Night temperatures will rise in the Punjab and north Rajasthan.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours and from December 1, 1949 departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Ahmedabad 97 74 0 0 minus 0.2; Ahmednagar 98 68 0 0 minus 0.7; Amala 84 54 0 4.2 minus 0.4; Bangalore 68 0 0.2 minus 1.0; Baroda 100 66 0 0 —; Belgaum 95 66 0 0 minus 0.7; Bhopal 88 63 0 2.1 plus 1.4; Bhub 94 69 0 0 minus 0.4; BOMBAY 86 71 0 0 minus 0.3; Calcutta 95 75 0 0.2 minus 2.3; Darjiling 60 41 0 2.1 minus 0.4; Delhi 84 59 0 0.7 minus 1.9; Hyderabad (Dn.) 97 74 0 1.6 plus 0.3; Indore 89 61 0 0.2 minus 0.5; Jubbulpore 90 58 0 1.5 minus 1.9; Kolhapur 99 — 0 0 —; Lucknow 88 60 0 2.5 plus 0.4; Madras 91 75 0 0.9 minus 6.5; Mahabaleswar 85 65 0 0 minus 0.6; Mussoorie 59 44 0 7.3 plus 1.3; Mysore 93 69 0 0.8 minus 0.2; Nagapattinam 87 81 0 3.1 minus 11.8; Nagpur 93 70 0 1.3 minus 0.5; Ootacamund 72 45 0 1.5 minus 2.5; Patna 91 67 0 0.5 minus 1.3; Patiala 79 59 0 3.4 —; Poona 99 65 0 0 minus 0.3; Rajkot 100 67 0 0 minus 0.3; Shillong 73 60 0 4.0 plus 1.4; Sholapur 101 75 0 0.1 minus 0.7; Simla 56 40 0 8.4 0; Surat 98 69 0 0 minus 0.3; Vizagapatam 85 78 0 0.3 minus 1.9.

BOOKS FORFEITED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Madras has forfeited to the Government all copies of the following publications and also all other documents containing copies, reprints or translations of or extracts from them:

(i) The Telugu book entitled "Vajrayudam" written by Somasundar, published by the "Kalakeli Publications" and printed at the "Avanthi Press", Rajahmundry; (ii) the Telugu booklet, entitled "The Modern Weapons and how to Use Them", published by the Hyderabad State Communist Party and Andhra Mahasabha and printed at the "Prasarakthi Press" Vijayawadi; (iii) the leaflet in Tamil entitled "Raise Democratic Revolution" alleged to have been issued by the Tanjore District Committee of the Communist Party of India; (iv) the cyclostyled pamphlet in Telugu, entitled "Call of Andhra Communist Committee to Tillers", issued by the Andhra Communist Party; and (v) the cyclostyled circular No. 2 in Telugu, entitled "Kake Preparation Immediately for the Strike", issued by the Andhra Provincial Communist Committee to all District and Taluka Committees and Railway Tractions.

Language Text-Books In Urdu Primary Schools

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the language text books in Urdu, which are on the list of books approved by the School Books Committee and which were in use during 1949-50, may be used during 1950-51 in public and private Urdu Primary schools in place of the books specified by it last month.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 19.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15; Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Vasumati Divetia and party, garbigetts, 8-15 H. K. Prem, bhairon, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 C. Nagarkar, B. todi, 12-15 p.m. V. Purohit, G. Musical feature, 12-50 Vasumati Divetia's party, garbigetts, 1-10 S. Jadhav and Party, shahnai, 1-40 L. Clarke, listeners' cl. requests, 5-0 S. Jadhav and party, shahnai, 6-10 Amritlal, G. bhajan, 6-20 C. Nagarkar, bhupali, 7-0 Instr. quartet, 7-10 Locals 7-20 G. geet, 7-45 For Industrial workers, 8-30 Sanskrit talk on Geeta, 8-40 M. Ismail, vichitra been, 9-45 Radio Orch., 10-0 Sunday Special.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. S. Jadhav's party, shahnai, 8-45 D. Davjekar, Gupte and Girish works selections, 1-6 p.m. D. Davjekar, Raja Badhe's compositions, 1-30 Kannad songs, 1-50 Saraswati Rane, bhimpalas, 5-30 For children, 6-0 A Ranade, patdeep, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 M. talk on Indian Republic, 8-15 Shalini V. Sorab, K. songs, 9-0 A. Ranade, pad, 10-0 Saraswati Rane, maru bihaq.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. A Bhikankham sitar, 7-45 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 and 9-0 As in Ahmedabad, 5-30 p.m. U. F. Khan, sirdhura, 6-10 A Bhikankham, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad 7-30 A Bhikankham, sitar, 7-45 A. K. Khan, 7-55 Locals, 8-0 N. Laldas, vocal, 8-30 U. K. Khan, hameer, 9-30 U. F. Khan darbari.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda, 7-45 P. Upadhyaya bhajans, 8-15 Variety, (Bapu Doctor), 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. U. K. Khan, vocal, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 P. Upadhyaya, G. geet, 6-30 S. Dhru, folk-songs, 6-45 A. Swarnam, thumri, 7-0 Dadma Mehta, musical quiz, 7-15 R. Patel, reading of unpublished poems, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Instr. trio, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 U. F. Khan, vocal, 9-30 U. F. Khan, vocal.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. Music From the Movies. 7-30 English Magazine. 8 Think on these things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review. 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra. 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin. 12-45 Programme Parade. 1 Country Questions. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 Light Orchestral Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Anthology 12. 6 Donald Peers. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 The Discipline of other people. 9-45 Carroll Calls the Tune. 10 Sunday Service. 10-30 People and Places Around London.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqat. 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

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BOMBAY RACES

PIPPY SCORES IN
NENSEY CUPPandur Khade's Hand
Fractured

By Our Racing Correspondent

CRACK Indian rider, Pandur Khade was thrown off his mount Solar Song at midway programme approaching the home-turn and was immediately rushed for treatment.

The well-known Jockey, I learn has sustained a fractured left hand and this will not permit him to fulfill his engagements on Tuesday next.

HAD A GOOD DAY

Followers of the money had a good day at the proceedings. Trainer Buckley's charge, Pippy, the rage in the chief event, the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup, scored a convincing win over Maduri while in the Kazi Plate, Purusingsh rode a clever race on Maharaja of Kashmir's Your Majesty.

OBJECTIONS

Two objections featured during the day. The first of the kind in the second division of the Cumballa Plate was raised by the rider of fourth-placed Gay Boy against the third, Kiss Miss and it was overruled after a brief enquiry.

The second objection was upheld and Progress who originally scored in a sensational finish in the lower division of the Vile Parle Plate was relegated to third position. The race was awarded to Brilliant Sunshine and My Pleasure placed second.

Thirty-four punters solved the treble pool. Each ticket fetched Rs. 3,222-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE VILE PARLE PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. G. A. Jasdahwalla's **KING'S STAR** 8-8 Shaikh 1
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's **LADY CLEOPATRA** 9-0 Antoo 2
Mr. Abu Hakimji Jasdahwalla's **BATTLE SONG** 8-5 Damodar .. 3
Mr. J. C. Shah's **ARMY AND NAVY** 8-4 Shiba 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, Short head.

Time: 2 minutes 1 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 32 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. P. D. Aswani's **PICK POCKET** 9-2 Aurobinda 1
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's **BOTTICELLI** 8-4 Shiba 2
Mr. T. A. Husein's **KISS MISS** 7-10 Devaney O. 3
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's **GAY BOY** 8-4 Shivanna 4
Not run: Taron, Cool and Collected and Mon Desir.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE VILE PARLE PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Messrs. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's **BRILLIANT SUNSHINE** 8-5 Purusingsh 1
Messrs. R. P. Ebrahim and A. A. Nensey's **MY PLEASURE** 7-13 Medhe 2
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's **PROGRESS** 7-11 Shaikh 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's **KABIR** 9-1 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Billy Boy.

Won by: Short head, Short head, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 0 second.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 52.

Trainer: Badruddin.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. K. M. Modi's **THUNDERER** 8-5 Sethna 1
Mr. S. Zito's **POLDO** 7-5 Purusingsh 2
Mr. Sultan Molooobhoy's **REVEL ON** 9-3 Antoo 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's **PESSU** PASHA 9-8 Aurobinda 4
Not run: Black Abbot, Grace Darling and Chrissie Darling.

Won by: Head, 3/4 length, 2 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 24 and Rs. 34.

Trainer: S. Moosaji.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP

—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's **PIPPY** 7-13 Duffy 1
Mr. Rafi's **MADURI** 8-7 Purusingsh 2
Mr. K. K. Permandan's **NAMDAR** 8-3 Damodar 3
Miss Doreen Saulez's **SERENADE** 9-5 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Doorani, Rajput Warrior, Courage and Red Bird.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 54 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Hamza Ali's **JUST WAIT** 8-0 Sk. Ahmed 1
Akkasaheb Maharaj's **IRISH RIGHT** 8-11 S. Chavan 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's **MAH-I-NAU** 8-4 Medhe 3
Mr. S. Ejel's **BOLD BANDIT** 8-4 Damodar 4
Not run: Magnolia.

Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 209. Places Rs. 59, Rs. 18 and Rs. 67.

Trainer: Moosa.

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharajdhraj of Jammu and Kashmir's **YOUR MAJESTY** 7-11 Purusingsh 1
Mr. Shareef A. Moolobhoy's **NIRVANA** 7-10 Antoo 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwala's **ADELIN** 9-1 Shaikh 3
Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Mehta's **COCKTOP** 9-0 Duffy 4
Not run: Masquerade, Happy Go Lucky, Neola, Star of Mahad, Aan Baan, Pavan, Sir Galahad and Pind Out.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 56 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: A. Mahomed.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's **NATIONAL FLAG** 9-1 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. F. R. Chinoy's **TAMASHA** 8-6 Shaikh 2
Maharajdhraj of Jammu and Kashmir's **QUEEN ELIZABETH** 8-12 Purusingsh 3
Mr. Eve's **STAR SAPPHIRE** 9-3 Medhe 4
Not run: Dil-ki-Bat and Chocolate Soldier.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Talib.

World Ice Hockey
Championships

LONDON, March 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter). Canada, the United States and Britain all won their opening matches in the Six-Team Final Pool of the World Ice Hockey Championships here today. Favourites for the title, Canada, represented by the Edmonton Mercurys, crushed Switzerland by 11 goals to 1 to take pride of place in the present standings on goal average. United States filled the second spot above Britain following their 4-2 victory over Sweden, favourites for the European Title.

A dramatic last second goal gave Britain a four-three win over Norway, who had the consolation of piercing the solid British defence for the first time in the Championships.

Canada's hefty checking upset the higher Swiss players, who though displaying more accomplished stick work and puck control, fell away in the final period in which they conceded six goals.

The United States were a goal down after the first period but dominated the closing stages to average their 8-3 defeat by Sweden in the preliminary pool.

TARDEO XI PILE
UP 368 RUNSUnited Parsee Association
Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tardeo XI in their match against Bhiwandiwalla Sports Club in the United Parsee Association Cricket Tournament, carried their last Saturday's total of 244 for 3 wickets to 368 runs for 9 wickets today and declared their innings closed.

For this huge total Tardeo XI should thank their batsmen who had no difficulty in facing the bowling of Bhiwandiwalla Sports Club and piled up 368 runs for the loss of their nine batsmen. At the same total they declared their innings closed.

Bhiwandiwalla Sports Club in their reply had made 56 runs for loss of their 3 wickets at the end of today's play.

As the result of the first innings could not be obtained today, the match will be continued tomorrow at 11 a.m.

TARDEO XI: E. J. Billimoria b K. Irani 43, H. M. Dadachanji c Nariman b K. Irani 61, G. Shroff c Unwalla b D. Panthakey (Jr.) 55, R. M. Dadachanji c G. Bengali b J. Shastri 64, F. Peddar retired 26, B. Daruwalla c Nariman b K. Irani 64, D. Bhada c Substitute b D. Panthakey (Sr.) 23, J. Gandhi not-out 8, R. Patel l.b.w. J. Shastri 0, P. Pavri b J. Shastri 2, K. Peddar did not bat, Extras 22. **TOTAL:** 368 for 9 wickets declared.

Fall of Wickets: 1-95, 2-112, 3-197, 4-244, 5-302, 6-349, 7-365, 8-366, 9-368.

Bowling Analysis: K. B. Irani 19-2-66-3, D. Panthakey (Sr.) 23-4-66-1, D. B. Zack 5-1-20-0, J. Shastri 27-1-108-3, D. Panthakey (Jr.) 13-0-83-1, R. Mehta 2-0-3-0.

BHIWANDIWALLA SPORTS CLUB: R. D. Bengali b B. Daruwalla 15, K. Unwalla l.b.w. R. Patel 0, B. Bhada b D. Bhada 5, R. Dalal batting 23, D. Panthakey batting 9, rest to bat, Extras 4. **TOTAL:** 56 for 3 wickets.

Fall of Wickets: 1-2, 2-14, 3-39.

Bowling Analysis: R. Patel 7-2-14-1, D. Bhada 8-3-16-1, B. Daruwalla 5-1-20-1, P. Pavri 2-1-2-0.

Trotter Doped!

TRAINER'S LICENCE
SUSPENDED

PARIS, March 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Antinea II, (93-to one) winner of the £15,000 Prix de Paris Trotting Race, has been disqualified on the grounds that the horse was doped and Son Petit Filis, which finished second, given the race. The Prix de Paris was run at Vincennes on February 11. Trainer Francois Torunier, who denied all knowledge of the doping, was fined .. 15 and his training licences suspended until June 15.

Although tests have been made regularly for 25 years, this is the first time that a trotting horse has been disqualified for doping in France.

N. C. U. Challenges
International Body

LONDON, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The National Cyclist Union General Council meeting in London today decided to challenge the International Cyclists Union on two major decisions.

One resolution aimed at rescinding an U. C. I. decision allowing the cross country race held on March 4 in France to rank as a World Championship event. The council claim that representation by member countries of the U. C. I. was not available. It was claimed that the event was not held according to International rules and regulations.

A second resolution demanded the rescinding of three up sprint races during World Championships. The N. C. U. wants a return to the two up system as employed in Britain.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD
CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahim Juvenile Cricket Club in their match against National Cricket Club in the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Tournament, batting first has scored 150 runs for loss of 3 wickets in their first innings at close of play today on Hindu Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-face. Panjari is batting with 70 runs to his credit.

This is a replay match and it will be continued tomorrow.

DRAMATIC WINS
LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLN, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The heavily backed colt, Dramatic, owned by Mr. Ted "Lucky" Saunders, won the Lincolnshire, the first big handicap of the English Flat Racing Season, here this afternoon.

Gordon Richards, the champion Jockey, brought Dramatic home to an easy three lengths victory over last year's winner, Mr. C. W. Gordon's Fair Judgment with Mr. A. Barnett's Paljoo two lengths away third. There were 40 runners.

Dramatic which was 33 to one when the entries were known was backed down to start second favourite at seven to one.

Dramatic, drawn number 37, made the most of his favourable draw and striking the front a quarter of a mile from home ran on to win unchallenged.

This was Gordon Richards' second success in the Lincolnshire. He won ten years ago on Quarter Maitre, who was the favourite.

Fair Judgment made a gallant attempt to emulate the feat of OB by winning the race two years in succession. He overcame a bad draw and came late on the scene but could not make any impression on the Dramatic. Fair Judgment another well-backed horse started at one hundred to six while Baljoo was a forty to one outsider.

CLUB CRICKET
IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MacMillan & Co. Ltd. were having their inter-department cricket match to-day. Both the teams — Accounts Department and Publicity Department — were playing a twelve a side at Cross Maidan.

On winning the toss Accounts Department elected to bat first and collected 49 runs for all out. For them Castellino carried his bat for a good 24 runs.

In reply to their rival's total of 49 runs, Publicity Department scored 75 runs in their knock. For this total they were indebted to Umrigar and Irani who contributed 49 and 12 runs respectively. They won the match by 26 runs.

The complete score is as under:—
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT BEAT ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT BY 26 RUNS AT CROSS MAIDAN.

ACCOUNTS:— 49 for all out (Castellino not out 24, Khadpe 8; Amin 4 for 17, Irani 2 for 8 runs). **PUBLICITY:**— 75 for all out (Umrigar 49, Irani 12, Advani 8; Phatharphekar 4 for 19, Khadpe 2 for 8 runs, Apte 2 for 13).

Ceylon Cricketers In
Karachi

KARACHI, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter). The Combined Karachi and Sind XI resumed their first innings against the Ceylon Touring Team this morning at 241 for 4 and by noon had carried the score to 293 for 6.

Sind and Karachi had scored 338 for 8 wickets, by the lunch time.

Lunch Score: (Sind-Karachi Eleven First Innings).

Alimuddin run out 85, Irani st. Rodrigo b Gunesena 29, Anwar Hussain run out 76, Asghar Ali b D'Souza 5, Dinshaw c Coomaraswamy b Jayasinghe 33, Inayat Khan c and b Jayasinghe 32, Gazali hit wicket b Jayasinghe 42, Wazir Mohammed not out 17, Badruddin run out 0, Chippa not out 3. Extras 16. **TOTAL:** 333 for 8 wks.

Fall of Wickets: 1-74; 2-176; 3-209; 4-214; 5-271; 6-282; 7-328; 8-329.

When stumps were drawn for the day the Ceylon Eleven were ninety-four for eight wickets.

Line-Ups For Today's
Baseball Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the starting line-ups for this morning's baseball game at the Cooperage between the Polk Internationals and the Bombay American Club team. The game begins promptly at 10-00 a.m. and tickets can be bought at the gate with all seats going at Rs. 1/5-.

POLK INTERNATIONALS: F. Munz (3b), W. Sallie (ss), M. Silva (2b), A. Rodriguez (lf), R. Bishop (rf), A. Traugber (cf), J. Caruso (sf), V. Pinto (lb), P. Cruz (c) and R. Meadows (p). **BOMBAY AMERICANS:** R. Hadley (lf), J. Hanlon (sf), J. Hlavacak (3b), W. McComb (lb), J. Scott (c), L. Britton (ss), W. Schleier (rf), R. Schaefer (2b), H. Hawkins (cf) and B. Miller (p).

Umpires: G. D. Beaty, C. F. Hedderly and Louis Moure.

HOLKAR ALL OUT FOR 419 RUNS

Baroda 138 For 3 In Ranji Trophy Final

BARODA, March 18 (P.T.I.). HOLKAR were all out for 419 runs in their first innings on the second day of the Ranji Trophy final against Baroda who at close had replied with 138 for the loss of three wickets. The home team were thus 281 runs behind with eight wickets in hand.

Holkar tailenders Hiralal Gaekwad and Ramesh Pratapsingh placed their side in a happy position by adding 96 runs for the ninth wicket. This stubborn partnership was dissolved when Pawar took a spectacular one handed catch to end Gaekwad's two hour knock.

Baroda fielding was patchy and six dropped catches proved very costly. The home team opening batsmen Vichare and S. G. Powar began promisingly by putting on 45 runs for the first wicket. The Holkar captain however, never allowed the batsmen to settle down by making frequent changes. C. S. Nayudu, India's test spinner struck a good length immediately and claimed two of the three Baroda wickets, one of them with the last ball of the day, which ended 96 runs worth third-wicket stand between Vichare and Hemu Adhikari.

HOLKAR (First Innings):— Syed Mustaq Ali c Gul Mahomed b Amir Elahi 140, N. R. Nivsarkar l.b.w. Vijay Hazare 24, G. Kunzru b Vijay Hazare 26, C. T. Sarwate c Gul Mahomed b Amir Elahi 19, C. S. Nayudu c Vivek Hazare b Gul Mahomed 1, M. M. Jagdale c Nimbalkar b Vijay Hazare 52, C. K. Nayudu l.b.w. Adhikari 30, J. N. Bhaya c Adhikari b Vivek Hazare 0, Ramesh Pratapsingh not out 43, Hiralal Gaekwad c Power b Vivek Hazare 59, Salem Khan c Vijay Hazare b Amir Elahi 10, Extras (8 bves and 7 leg bves) 15. TOTAL 419.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 100, 2 for 138, 3 for 206, 4 for 209, 5 for 218, 6 for 279, 7 for 280, 8 for 305 and 9 for 401.

Bowling Analysis: Vijay Hazare 40-6-99-3; Gul Mohamed 26-4-86-1; Vivek Hazare 27-3-87-2; Amir Elahi 56-5-11-126-3; H. R. Adhikari 5-2-6-1.

BARODA (First Innings):— S. K. Vichare l.b.w. C. S. Nayudu 74, S. G. Power l.b.w. C. S. Nayudu 15, D. K. Gaekwad c Jagdale b Gaekwad 0, H. R. Adhikari batting 41, Extras (leg bves 5 and bves 3) 8, TOTAL (for three wickets) 138.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 45, 2 for 46, 3 for 138.

Bowling Analysis: Gaekwad 21-7-41-1, Mustaq Ali 2-0-9-0, Jagdale 5-2-11-0, C. S. Nayudu 13-2-40-2, Sarwate 11-3-20-0, C. K. Nayudu 5-2-9-0.

BANNISTER BREAKS UNIVERSITY MILE RECORD

LONDON, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Roger Bannister, Oxford University's brilliant miler, broke record for the University (Oxford v. Cambridge) Sports at the White City this afternoon when he won the mile race in four minutes 14.8 seconds.

Australians In Strong Position

JOHANNESBURG, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter.)

The Australians scored 227 in their first innings in reply to the South African Eleven's total 49 here today and had taken five of their opponents second innings wickets for 48 when bad light stopped play for the day.



HOCKEY

Cooperage: 3-20 p.m. St. Sebastians vs St. Stanislaus.

4-20 p.m. St. Mary's vs St. Xavier's (Junior Aga Khan).

5-25 p.m. East Punjab vs. C. Railway (Invitation Semi-final replay).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel: 4-20 p.m. Overseas Communications vs P. Wizards 'A' (Figueredo).

5-20 p.m. Times 'A' vs G. B. Police 'A' (Lewis Cup Final Replay).

AGUIAR'S 6 WKTS. FOR 28 RUNS

Telephones Inter-Dept. Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Bombay Telephones Inter-Department Cricket Tournament, the Stores Department playing their match against the Progress Department, batted first and collected 69 runs in their first innings. At the end of to-day's play the Progress Department had scored 3 runs for loss of their 2 wickets in their first knock.

Winning the toss, the Stores Department batted first and they made 69 runs before their last man was back in the pavilion. C. S. Mabon contributed 39 runs.

The Progress Department going in to bat, started disastrously losing their first wicket without any score on the board. Again with only 3 runs on the board they lost their second wicket. At the time of drawing of the stumps they were 3 for 2 wickets.

The match will be continued to-morrow.

STORES DEPT.:— C. S. Mabon c Aguiar b Kshirsagar 39, S. Josbwa b Kshirsagar 9, Gopal b Aguiar 1, P. S. Mabon b Kshirsagar 6, A. R. Rege l.b.w. Kshirsagar 2, C. D'Souza c Kotian b Aguiar 1, A. Marcks b Aguiar 5, G. Williams b Aguiar 0, Benson not out 3, B. Kairanna b Aguiar 3, T. Anodrade l.b.w. Aguiar 0, Extras 0, TOTAL 69.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 12; 2 for 17; 3 for 33; 4 for 39; 5 for 40; 6 for 63; 7 for 63; 8 for 63; 9 for 69; 10 for 69.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: A. V. Kshirsagar 14-1-41-4, J. O. Aguiar 13-3-28-6.

PROGRESS DEPT.:— H. G. Chowgule l.b.w. Kairanna 0, J. D. Aguiar b Kairanna 3, N. S. Valmoodle batting 0, T. Baptist batting 0, Extras 0, TOTAL 3 for 2 wickets.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0, 2 for 3. **BOWLING ANALYSIS:** B. Kairanna 3-2-2-2, Benson 2-1-0-0.

LEWIS CUP FINAL END IN A DRAW

Greater Bombay Police Dominate Exchanges

BOMBAY, Saturday. "Times of India" 'A' and Greater Bombay Police 'A' were concerned in a 1-1 draw in the Final of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament played at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. The replay will be played on Sunday at 5-15 p.m.

Greater Bombay Police were much the better side and should have won, but they were up against a stubborn and fearless attack who did whatever they could to clear time and again any by foul means.

The 'Times' attack which is quite powerful with Reggie Rodrigues, Frank Correa, John Vaz and a good intermediate line failed to impress. The chief fault in today's 'Times' team lay in the failure of the intermediate line to distribute judiciously.

They were won't to send their passes only to the right but they made a sad mistake in neglecting the left which was well served by Reggie Rodrigues.

For the Policemen, Nagarwalla, Jameson, Lazarus and Tambe were outstanding and the forwards combined well, to prove a constant source of

Gift Goal Helps Rampur Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY AT BHOPAL

BHOPAL, March 18. Rampur entered the second round of the National Hockey Championship today defeating Faridkot by one goal to nil in their replay this morning.

The match provided plenty of hard, vigorous hockey. The majority of players displayed neat trapping ability and dexterous stickwork. But they left one with the impression that their latent talent could be utilised to advantage with better knowledge and science in attack and defence and strict adherence to positional play.

Rampur won the match with a gift 1 goal late in the first half scored by their centre-forward Liqat when Faridkot custodian Rajmumar failed with an easy clearance.

Teams were:— RAMPUR: Babu, Salamat, and Shakil; Rajamian Amanullah and Maju; Subbanshah, Laddan, Liaquat, Raut and Ishtiaq.

FARIDKOT: Rajkumar; Saroop and Sirchand; Guruvavak Singh, Kartar Singh and Gurubachan Singh; Gurdev Singh, Amarjit Singh, Ranjit Singh, Iqbal Singh and Nirandar Singh.

AUSSIES FIGHT FOR RUNS

Rain Curtails Play On Third Day Of 'Test'

DUNEDIN, March 18.

Rain restricted play on the second day of play in the unofficial three-day 'Test' match between New Zealand and Australia here.

Replying to New Zealand's first innings total of 231, the Australians, who were 18 for one overnight, had to fight hard for runs and by close of play had made 110 for 5 wickets.

George Cresswell and John Reid pinned the batsmen down and the scoring progressed very slowly. The only feature of the batting was a captain's innings by W. A. Brown, who made 45.

Maintaining a perfect length, Cresswell bowled 15 maidens in his 30 overs and when stumps were drawn, had 3 wickets for 40 to his credit. Reid took two for 28.

FOOTBALL AT CALICUT

CALICUT, March 18 (P.T.I.): The Universal Sports Club, Calicut, trounced the Hyderabad Sporting Union, by 3 goals to 1 in the Nagjee Memorial Football Tournament played here this evening.

The Universal Sports Club, Calicut, will meet Bangalore Youths, tomorrow.

SWASTIK CYCLING MEET

Keen Rivalry Witnessed On Opening Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Swastik Cycling Club held their second annual cycling meet today at the Brabourne Stadium and a heavy programme of several items was gone through. A number of cyclists representing several clubs have entered into and there was a keen competition among the competitors. The finals will be held on 21st instant at the same venue.

The following are the complete results of the events held today:—

MEN'S EVENTS

500 METRES SCRATCH (NOVICES)—FINAL: Oscar (Unattached) 1. R. F. Irani (Malcolm Cycling Club) 2. H. S. Lynn (Customs) 3. Time: 51.4 seconds.

3,000 METRES SCRATCH (INTERMEDIATE) FINAL: S. A. Batliwalla (Merry Wheelers) 1. H. N. Darukhanawala (Malcolm Cycling Club) 2. K. F. Doctor (Merry Wheelers) 3. Time: 6 minutes 46.8 seconds.

2,000 METRES POINT-TO-POINT—(Boys under 16) FINAL: M. Nissim (Merry Wheelers) 1. J. S. Mehta (Ame Bhadha) 2. P. M. Thakore (Ame Bhadha) 3. Time: 3 minutes 30 seconds.

4,000 METRES TEAM PURSUIT—(OPEN) QUALIFIED FOR FINALS:—Bombay Cycling Club and Tata Sports Club. Time: 5 minutes 56.4 seconds.

10,000 METRES SCRATCH (OPEN): H. R. Havewalla (Bombay Cycling Club) 1. J. F. Amin (Empire Wheelers), P. R. Sarkari (Tata's), R. R. Noble (Merry Wheelers), E. J. Mistry (Dockyard), A. R. Havewalla (Tata's), M. K. Mody (B.P.O.A.), R. D. Motabhai (Tata's), K. B. Pastakia (Bombay Cycling Club), and R. B. Anklesaria (Swastik Cycling Club) qualified for the Final. Time: 18 minutes 36.0 seconds.

4,000 METRES INDIVIDUAL PURSUIT (OPEN): R. D. Motabhai (Tata's), A. B. Desai (S. K. Sports Club), G. Wilson (I. N. Dockyard S.C.), Bob Damri (Empire Wheelers), R. P. Elavia (Empire Wheelers), R. R. Noble (Merry Wheelers), K. B. Pastakia (Bombay Cycling Club), A. Menzes (Swastik Cycling Club), H. R. Havewalla (Bombay Cycling Club), D. B. Guard (Malcolm Cycling Club) and P. R. Sarkari (Tata's) qualified for the Final.

1,000 METRES SPRINT (OPEN): M. K. Mody (B.P.O.A.), A. B. Desai (S.K.S.C.), G. Wilson (I. N. Dockyard S.C.), D. R. Sarkari (Empire Wheelers), E. J. Mistry (I. N. Dockyard S.C.), R. R. Noble (Merry Wheelers), R. P. Elavia (Empire Wheelers), J. F. Amin (Empire Wheelers), P. J. Damania (Tata's), R. B. Anklesaria (Swastik Cycling Club), R. P. Engineer (Tata's), D. B. Guard (Malcolm Cycling Club), P. R. Sarkari (Tata's), K. B. Pastakia (Bombay Cycling Club), B. Malcolm (Malcolm Cycling Club), R. B. Motabhai (Tata's), Bob Damri (Empire Wheelers), A. R. Havewalla (Tata's), and J. A. Patel (Swastik Cycling Club) qualified for the Final.

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PAKISTAN WRESTLERS TO RAISE ISSUE

KARACHI, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Pakistan wrestlers, who were disallowed from participating in the London Olympic in 1948, will pursue their appeal at the forthcoming annual meeting of the International Olympic Committee scheduled to be held in Copenhagen from May 14 to 19, it was learnt here.

It is understood that on behalf of the Pakistan wrestlers the matter will be taken up before the committee by Mr. Ahmad Jaffar, member of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. Jaffar is scheduled to leave Karachi for Copenhagen in the first week of May.

F. A. Cup Semifinal

LONDON, March 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Chelsea and Arsenal drew 2 goals each in the F. A. Cup semi final played on the Tottenham Hotspur Ground here this afternoon.

HYDERABAD'S FORMER C-in-C. TO FACE TRIAL

Investigations Into Laik Ali's Escape Conclude

SOME persons arrested in connection with the escape of Mir Liak Ali are likely to be put on trial shortly, it is learnt.

The Hyderabad Government today notified the names of nine persons including those of Major-General Syed Ahmed El Edroos, former Commander of Hyderabad State forces, two police officials and a member of Hyderabad Civil Service.

Also in the list are the names of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin, better known as Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Jung and his son Khan Sahib Dost Mohammad Alladin, whose properties have been frozen under the Nullification of Transfers Regulation. They were all reported to have been placed under detention following Mir Liak Ali's escape, pending investigation.

The investigations have now been completed, it is learnt, Mr. S. Malik, Deputy Director of Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, who was here to help the Hyderabad Government to investigate the escape of Mir Liak Ali, left for New Delhi this morning.

CITY BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED

Were Instrumental In Liak Ali's Escape

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Special Branch of the Bombay C. I. D., it was learnt on Saturday, have arrested three city businessmen in connection with the escape of Mir Liak Ali and his family to Pakistan.

It is stated that these men were instrumental in his escape in a plane through Bombay. The police were not prepared to reveal their identities as their investigations had not yet been completed, and it would be too premature to disclose them at this juncture.

ANOTHER 'LAIK ALI'

A.I.T.U.C. Vice-Chief Disappears

LUCKNOW, March 18, (UPI): Mr. S. S. Yusuf, a prominent Communist leader and Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who was interned at Etah, has disappeared, it is learnt.

It may be recalled that Mr. Yusuf was arrested immediately after the Calcutta Congress of the Communist Party of India and since then he had been either under detention or in internment. He was recently released after the expiry of his term of detention and was interned at Etah.

He had applied for permission to go to Allahabad to plead his "Habus corpus" case before the High Court and the Government had removed all restrictions on him for a period of seven days. He was, however, watched by eight plain clothes men. His case was to come up before the High Court on March 16 but was postponed. Till then he was seen in Allahabad but nothing is known about his whereabouts after his return from the High Court. He should have returned to Etah on 7th and reported to the District Magistrate but he failed to do so. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

India's Trade Looks Up

NEW DELHI, March 18, (PTI): For the fourth consecutive month India's sea-borne trade recorded a favourable balance of 1754 crores in February, according to provisional figures available today.

The imports in February amounted to Rs. 25.96 crores and exports Rs. 43.50 crores.

'APARTHIED' AT WORK

Priest Found Guilty Of Aiding Mixed Marriage

CAPETOWN, March 18, (PTI): A Catholic priest, the Rev. Thomas Lawrence Gill, found guilty here today of marrying a European man to a "slightly coloured" woman, was fined twenty sterling.

But the fine was suspended pending an appeal.

The prosecution was the first under the Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans.

Magistrate J. T. Carnie said the case was very important. He hoped, it would be tested in the supreme court.

Defence Counsel announced that he would lodge an appeal next week.

Pak. Premier In Dacca

DACCA, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, arrived here today by air from Karachi to study the situation arising out of the disturbances in East Bengal.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by his private secretary, travelled in a Dakota which reached Dacca about 40 minutes before schedule.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was received by the Governor of East Bengal, Ministers and high officials.

The Pakistan Premier who is here on a three-day visit is leaving for Barisal tonight.

NEW U. S. POLICY IN FAR EAST

WASHINGTON, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, was reported today to be planning a move next week to enlist Congressional support for a new United States policy in the Far East.

A United States Senator, who wished to remain anonymous, predicted that Mr. Acheson and Roving Ambassador Philip Jessup, who recently made a tour of the Far East, will confer with Congressional leaders within the week.

Latest From Gold Coast

ACCRA, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): The Gold Coast Governor today ended the state of emergency, proclaimed over two months ago after riots and widespread strikes instigated by nationalist extremists.

Kashmir Mediator Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, March 18, (PTI): The four Security Council powers seeking a Mediator in Kashmir were today understood to have suspended their week-old talks, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent at U.N. Headquarters.

King George Taken Ill

LONDON, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): King George the sixth is confined to his room at Buckingham Palace with a slight chill.

Sir John Weir, the Royal physician visited the palace today.

VIET MINH ORDER TO FIRE ON U. S. AIRCRAFT

Sequel To American Planes Flying Over Territory

PARIS, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): The Viet Minh (Indo-Chinese insurgents) Command in southern Indo-China has ordered its troops to fire on any American aircraft flying over the territory, according to an Agence France Presse report from Saigon today.

Fighter planes from the United States aircraft-carrier "Boxer" flew over South Vietnam in formation yesterday.

AT SAIGON. French headquarters in Saigon said today that shortly before the Viet Minh Autonomists opened fire on the Saigon waterfront last night about one hundred Viet-Minh members tried to enter the dock area. They were driven

off by a Franco-Vietnamese patrol. The Viet-Minh fire sent gun crews aboard the American destroyers "Anderson" and "Stickell" to action stations.

The American ships, which were anchored in Saigon harbour, did not open fire.

Reports today said French light artillery replied, covering a patrol, which drove off the Viet-Minh.

India Not Yet Out Of Danger

DEFENCE MINISTER'S ADMISSION

Mohanlal Saksena On Nehru's Warning On East Pakistan Happenings

NEW DELHI, March 18.

DEFENCE Minister Sardar Baldev Singh declared here today that India was not yet "out of danger". "I would", he added, "have been very happy to contradict such a statement, but, under the present circumstances it will simply mean a misstatement of facts".

The Defence Minister said he was fully confident that the Indian Army would resist with courage and determination any power on earth which had intentions of "snatching our independence" for which it had made great sacrifices.

NO MONKEYING WITH MINORITIES

Nehru Plan To Combat "Squeeze-Out"

NEW DELHI, March 18. REFERRING to the East Bengal happenings in his reply to the budget debate, Mr. Mohanlal Saksena said, "If he had understood the Prime Minister's statement correctly, the Prime Minister has given East Pakistan Government a warning in unequivocal terms that he is not going to allow any monkeying with minorities."

"We will try to give protection to minorities on this side, and we shall see that full protection is given to minorities on the other side also", he added. It might be said, he stated that making speeches did not carry them far. But the fact had to be appreciated that the situation and circumstances had also changed.

Sri Mohanlal Saksena reiterated the Prime Minister's statement made yesterday in parliament that so far as Government of India was concerned, they thought that exchange of population between East and West Bengal was not a solution of the real problem at all. How could they afford to forget the kith and kin and the close relations that people on both sides had, he asked.

He was aware that some of the members of the house did not feel satisfied at the Prime Minister's statement. But he felt that instead of uprooting all those people from East Bengal and rehabilitating them in India, it would be better not to attempt it and try other means by which a sense of security and safety could be assured to them there. They were determined to see that Pakistan authorities also respected those feelings and assured the minorities fullest protection on the other side.

Mr. Saksena's reply was interrupted frequently by members and the Deputy Speaker appealed more than once to the members to permit him to give his reply.

Mr. Saksena said "the people of East Bengal had contributed so much to the Indian freedom struggle and I am sure they are entitled to every support and help from us in seeing that they live there with honour and security and peace."

We will profit by our experience and see to it that there is no periodical squeezing out of the minorities as had happened in Sind, N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan", Mr. Saksena added.

Referring to Lala Achint Ram's suggestion that he should resign if he was not able to get co-operation, Mr. Saksena reiterated that he had got full co-operation from all the ministries. Even if one wanted to resign, one could not escape responsibility, he said.

"During the last twelve months, on more than one occasion, I have requested the Prime Minister to relieve me. It was not with a view to exercise any pressure on him who carries such a heavy burden on his head. It was with a view to making room for some one who may be able to approach this question with a fresh mind and display

Sardar Baldev Singh was speaking at the four-day Residential Reunion of the Rajputana Rifles, which concluded here today.

During the twelve years, from the time when the last reunion was held, Sardar Baldev Singh said, unimaginable changes had taken place in the

world and in India. The decade had seen a great World War and the achievement of independence by India from the "deep-rooted foreign domination."

The part played by the Indian Army in two great World Wars and its sincere efforts to safeguard the hard won freedom had drawn admiration and praise of "one and all."

"Goondaism In Pakistan Must Be Stopped"

JAYAPRAKASH'S CALL FOR MILITARY ACTION—BUT NOT WAR

PURPI (DARBHANGA), March 18, (PTI): MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, the Socialist leader, addressing a largely attended public meeting here said that "goondaism in Pakistan must be stopped forthwith". If Pakistan Government proved apathetic he would ask the Nehru Government to solve the problem through military intervention.

By military intervention, Mr. Narayan added, he did not mean regular warfare between the two countries but he certainly meant that goondaism must be brought to an end. The minorities of East Bengal were looking wishfully to India for help and India must protect them, he said.

The Pakistan Government, he said, had been "making fun of the lives and properties of the Hindus".

"Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Premier, is adding fuel to the fire with his communal policy. The Pakistan Government are at the root of the atrocities on minorities in East Bengal", he added.

Mr. Jayaprakash said that communalism was the direct outcome of capitalism and that Socialism was the only remedy for it.

"EAST BENGAL DAY" Socialists Demand

CALCUTTA, March 18, (PTI): Mr. Sibnath Banerjee Secretary of the Socialist Party of West Bengal, appealed today to every single member

greater energy and tact and achieve better results.

But as I have said I cannot run away from my own responsibility and I will try to carry on this work so long as I am asked to do."

A member: "are we under the shadow of coming events?"

Mr. Saksena: "I do not know but I have said what I have felt."

The House granted the demand for a sum of Rs. 6,14,88,000 under the head "relief and rehabilitation."

Mr. Diwakar told the house that the number of radio sets in use in India was increasing by ten thousand every month. He defended the Hindi policy of the Radio and denied that there were more non-journalists than journalists in the Publications Division, the Press Information Bureau and the Radio News Division. The House granted the demands and adjourned till Monday.

and sympathiser of the party to observe the East Bengal Day tomorrow and "to reaffirm our resolve to protect the minorities in both east and west Bengal at all costs".

Mr. Banerjee said: "We are not advocating any drastic action without exploring peaceful methods for solving the tangle, but our Government should make it clear to Pakistan that the Indian Union will not tolerate the state of affairs obtaining there for indefinite period and that, if necessary, they will take military action to end the massacre of minorities in Pakistan."

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Pakistan-Iran Rail Link NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 18. It is learnt on good authority that negotiations are now nearly complete for the early construction of a direct rail-link between Pakistan and Iran. These negotiations, which were going on between the Governments of Pakistan and Iran for some time now, were brought to a final stage with the Shah of Iran having given his assent to the proposal during his stay in Pakistan.

By this direct rail-link between the two countries, it will be possible to bring the people of Middle East Muslim countries much nearer to each other and will besides, help Pakistan considerably to capture markets in these countries. The proposal is also expected to go a long way in pushing forward the "Islamist" idea with the ultimate object of Pakistan becoming leader of all the Muslim countries of the world.

3 Refugees Killed By Pakistani Police

CALCUTTA, March 18, (PTI): At least three persons were killed and several others injured when the Pakistani police and Ansars opened fire on Santal refugees yesterday as the latter were crossing over from Patnaitala (Eastern Pakistan) to Balurghat. (Dinajpur), West Bengal, about 280 miles from Calcutta, according to information available in official circles here.

The Ansars, it is stated, had cordoned the border with the result that only a few could filter through it to the Indian Union. When about 5,000 Santals were attempting to cross the border yesterday, the refugees stated, the Pakistani police and Ansars opened fire on them. The body of one of the victims as also a number of injured persons have been carried over to the Indian Union by the refugees, who had seen at least two others being killed on the spot and many more injured.

ANOTHER PAKISTAN SPY ARRESTED

KARIMGANJ (Assam), March 18, (PTI): A Muslim from Pakistan was arrested at Badarpur Railway junction yesterday while found noting down number of coaches in trains arriving at the junction.

This brings the total number of Pakistani Muslims arrested so far on suspicion of being connected in espionage and other anti-State activities to fifteen.

Viet Minhs Injure 2:

SAIGON, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): A French sailor and a Vietnamese boy were injured yesterday when Vietnamese Nationalists threw a grenade into a bar in the centre of Saigon. Members of the crew of the American Destroyer "Stickell" in the bar at the time, were not injured.

WILL U. S. OUTLAW COMMUNIST PARTY?

Decision On Appeal Of 11 Convicted Leaders Awaited

NEW YORK, March 17, (PTI-Reuters). THE American Department of Justice might prosecute 12,000 individual members of the Communist Party in the United States, the "New York Post" said today.

The newspaper, which quoted a Justice Department official, reported that the prosecution might take place if the Supreme Court upholds the conviction of Communist Party leaders were convicted here recently, is found constitutional.

This would be determined after the appeal by the convicted Communists was heard before the Circuit Court of Appeal this term and then goes to the Supreme Court, possibly this autumn or in the spring of 1951.

The "Post" said that in the mean-

MORARJI ON DANGERS OF "DALAMIAISM"

No Retreat From Secular State To Theocracy

BOMBAY, Saturday. MR. MORARJI DESAI, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, today stated that the idea of a theocratic state propounded by Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia was extremely mischievous and dangerous, and should not be supported by any right-thinking citizen. The theory which recommends the formation of a theocratic state instead of a secular one, would do the country more harm than good.

The Home Minister was answering a question put by a member of a gathering held under the auspices of the Progressive Group at the Green's Hotel. Asked if the Government was not making a mistake in relying on the professions of loyalty of those who had prior to August 15, 1947, clamoured for Pakistan, the Home Minister said that it was true that 95 per cent of the Muslims had clamoured for Pakistan, but this did not mean that they were today hankering to go to Pakistan. It was wrong to presume that they were not loyal to the state, and to go on suspecting their intentions. However, if their professions proved false, Government would deal effectively with the disloyal elements.

PROHIBITION ISSUE. To another question to the effect that Government should take a poll on the Prohibition issue and variety if, as it claimed, 90 per cent of the people were behind it with regard to the drink issue, Mr. Desai said that the Congress had made its policy clear and had been elected on this issue in 1937 and again in 1946. There would be elections again next year and the Congress would be going to polls on the issue once more.

With regard to the concession made to the Armed Forces permitting alcoholic drinks to them, the Home Minister said that some concessions had to be made. We were living in abnormal times. But in due time all citizens would be treated equally. Equality could not be achieved in a year or two but would take years. More over the Armed Forces were the concern of the Central Government.

Concluding the Home Minister hoped that the Government would receive the support of the masses in its Prohibition scheme.

Bombay Ban On Meetings Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday. The ban on meetings and processions in Greater Bombay has been extended by the Commissioner of Police for a period of 15 days from March 20, 1950.



BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. Ramu,

PAKISTAN DEBATES E. BENGAL RIOTS

"Stop Influx Of Minorities"

KARACHI, March 18. (PTI-Reuters): The statement made by Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta (Opposition Party) in the Pakistan Parliament on the East Bengal situation was the subject of comment by a number of speakers when the budget discussion was continued. Mr. Dutta had stated, among other things: That the East Bengal disturbances were "seemingly organised"; that this had created a deep feeling of insecurity in the minority community; that the flare-up in East Bengal was the direct result of inflammatory and irresponsible writing in the Pakistan press; and that concrete action was needed to infuse confidence in the minority community in East Bengal.

During today's debate Begum Shai-ata Suhrawardy Ikramullah said that the budget discussions had been overcast by the happenings in the two Bengals. "It cannot be otherwise because no sane person can look on these tragic happenings without grave apprehensions. If these are not stopped they might mean complete annihilation of both countries."

REAL PROBLEM

Begum Ikramullah said she was sorry that there had been so much time spent in trying to find out who started the trouble or where it started. She said this was completely futile. "Our problem is two-fold—how to stop the influx of people from West Bengal into East Bengal and how to allay the panic of the minority in East Bengal."

Referring to India she said, "I will not allow myself to believe that there is nobody in India who did not believe in peace and restoration of law and order."

Begum Ikramullah thought that the Government had succeeded in stopping the disturbances in East Bengal and she appealed to the opposition members to work jointly with the Government to restore confidence in the minds of the minority community in East Pakistan. She advised the opposition members "to keep their heads and not to give way to panic."

Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan (East Bengal) denied Mr. Dutta's statement that there was a pre-meditated plan against Hindus in Pakistan. He blamed India for the present situation.

Mr. Ibrahim Khan (East Pakistan) said that Mr. Dutta's statements were "sweeping and incorrect."

PAKISTAN'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

65 Per Cent Of Revenue Receipts

BOMBAY, Saturday. The printed brochure of the Pakistan Finance Minister's budget speech and statement, which have now reached Bombay, show that Pakistan's defence expenditure during the year 1950-51, at Rs. 50 crores, will be 65 per cent. of her revenue receipts, at Rs. 77 crores, taking into account the new taxation proposals, writes the P T I city correspondent.

The first impression gained from the Karachi reports, that it was less than half the total revenue, arose because the summary of the budgetary position gave the gross revenue figure as Rs. 113.64 crores, at current year's taxation level. This figure included Rs. 37.33 crores as gross railway traffic receipts, since, unlike India, Pakistan has no separate railway budget.

Pakistan's revenue receipts figure, as comparable to the Indian budget figure for next year, will be Rs. 77.28 crores, including Rs. four crores surplus from railways.

In fact, Pakistan's defence expenditure both on revenue and capital account put together, at Rs. 75 crores (Rs. 50 crores on revenue account and Rs. 25 crores on capital account) will be almost as much as her total revenue for the year.

India's defence expenditure next year, at Rs. 168 crores (including Rs. eight crores on State forces) will be 49.55 per cent. of her total revenue receipts at Rs. 339.19 crores, including the railways net contribution of Rs. 6.37 crores.

India's capital outlay on defence next year has been estimated at Rs. 2.15 crores.

SYMBOL OF INDO-PERSIAN FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Treaty Signed In Teheran

TEHERAN, (By Cable).

"As you are well aware friendly and cultural relations have happily existed between Iran and India since many centuries and brotherly ties between the two nations have continued," said His Excellency Dr. Ardalan, Acting Foreign Minister to the Government of Iran, on the occasion of the signing of the Indo-Iranian Treaty of Friendship on Wednesday.

Expressing the hope that this Treaty would result in further agreements based on mutual respect and be the foundation of peace on principles of international co-operation, Dr. Ardalan said that the good relations between Iran and India were the result of "complete similarity in thought, civilisation and culture and in the characters and customs of the two nations and, in view of the fact that Iran and India were never remote from each other."

Wishing peace and prosperity to India, Dr. Ardalan proposed the toast of the President of the Indian Republic.

ALI ZAHEER'S REPLY

Replying, Syed Ali Zaheer said that during his stay in Iran he had found that a genuine desire for friendship and goodwill existed between the peoples of the two countries for several centuries. The signing of this Treaty, he added, was only the outward symbol of that desire. India and Iran are both Asian and Aryan countries, said the Ambassador, and our co-operation and development of friendly relations would be a powerful stabilising factor in the Continent of Asia.

PERPETUAL PEACE

The Treaty of Friendship between India and Iran affirms that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries; provides for the establishment of diplomatic and consular ports in each other's territories and for the grant to their representatives of diplomatic and consular privileges; provides for special agreements between the two Governments to conduct their commercial, customs, navigation, aviation and cultural relations as well as matters relating to extradition, judicial assistance between the two countries and conditions of residence and stay of the nationals of each party in the territory of the other in accordance with special agreements; and provides for the settlement of differences between them through ordinary diplomatic channels, by arbitration and by such other peaceful means as they may deem most suitable.

The Treaty will come into force 15 days after exchange of instruments of ratification at Teheran.

Donaldson Retains Lead Over Davis

BLACKPOOL, March 17 (PTI-Reuters): Walter Donaldson retained his four frames lead over the holder Fred Davis after this afternoon session of their World Professional Snooker Championship Final match here. At the interval he led 41-37. Score (Donaldson first): 61 to 52, 51 to 52, 41 to 61, 112 to 18, 80 to 26, 33 to 70.

Burger's New Role And Record In University Match

LONDON, March 18, (PTI-Reuters): A S. Burger of Stellenbosch University established New Inter-Varsity Record for the Pole Vault when he won that event at 12 ft. 8 inches for Oxford against Cambridge at the White City today.

Hockey At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 18: The following are the results of the matches played in the First Division Hockey League today:—

Mohun Bagan 1, Measurers 0; Punjab Sports 1, Calcutta Football Club 0; Police 3, Dalhousie 1; Mohammedan Sporting 3, West Bengal Government Press 0.

Soviet Woman Improves Two world Skating Records

LONDON, March 18, (PTI): Rimma Zhukova, Soviet Women's Skating Champion, improved on two world skating records for women at Kirov, Moscow Radio said today. She covered 1500 Metres in 2 Minutes 36.7 Seconds and clocked 9 Minutes 22.3 Seconds to better the 5,000 Metres record.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ELECTRIFICATION ON G.I.P.

About 460 trains enter into and go out of Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay every day. This marks an important stage in the steady advance of electrified suburban train services during the last 25 years. It would not be long before additional trams are introduced to augment this high figure in order to tackle the problem of overcrowding.

The first stage of the suburban electrification was opened to traffic from Victoria Terminus to Kurla via Harbour Branch in February 1925. The G. I. P. Railway thus completed its first 25 years of electrification last month. The electrification of this line was the first project of its kind on any railway in India and it was the success of this project which brought electrification of other sections in its wake.

BOMBAY-POONA SERVICES

The successive stages of electrification of V. T. to Kalyan suburban section, Kalyan to Poona Main Line section and Kalyan to Igatpuri Main Line section were completed by the end of 1930 and all steam working, apart from that of a few shunting locomotives in the various goods yards, was eliminated over Bombay-Igatpuri-Poona sections.

In the period immediately following World War I, rent for residential accommodation in the city shot up and, as sites for erection of new buildings were limited, electric traction was introduced to enable the population to spread out and to encourage the development of the suburbs. Electric traction system is unrivalled for meeting the heavy traffic demand of large cities with speed and efficiency. It is at the same time the cleanest form of propulsion, with no smoke, cinders or other foul gases which are attendant evils of steam traction. The beneficial effects of electrification are being fully appreciated by the vast travelling public using the Bombay suburban trains.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

The population of Bombay has been growing larger and larger every year and the city's transport systems have been called upon to bear the brunt of the growing demands of its ever increasing population. Electric suburban trains form the chief means of transport and claim the lion's share in meeting all the demands made upon it in a most satisfactory manner.

In the initial years after electrification of the suburban lines, the number of passengers carried was in the neighbourhood of 30 millions, whereas in the current year this figure stands at 130 millions. It would be of interest to know that today there are 462 trains coming into and going out of V. T. in one day and judging from the congestion in the trains even this number is insufficient.

MORE TRAINS

Considering the fact that there has been no increase in the electric suburban stock since electrification was effected, it is a matter of pride that electric traction has coped up with this unprecedented increase in the suburban traffic without any addition to the original rolling stock.

This does not mean that the railway is not alive to the present overcrowding in trains. While many ameliorative steps to minimise the evil have been taken, orders for more electric stock have already been placed abroad. It would not be long before additional trains are introduced, augmenting still further the already high figure of 460 trains per day.

JAIL RIOTS: Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Education and Law Minister, Madras, told a questioner in the Legislative Assembly on March 18 that there were twelve jail disturbances in the Madras State during 1949-50. All these disturbances had been created by Communists, he added.

U.P. Zamindari Abolition Bill

LEGAL HURDLES

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 18: Total contributions to Zamindari Abolition Fund now amount to nearly seventeen crores, exact figures being Rs. 16,99,03,529. Contributions from different divisions are Gorakhpur, Rs. 2,24,32,514; Agra, Rs. 1,97,54,890; Allahabad, Rs. 1,44,49,946; Faizabad, Rs. 1,41,72,650; Rohilkhand, Rs. 1,26,09,765; Lucknow, Rs. 1,13,06,944; Banares, Rs. 1,09,97,524; Jhansi, Rs. 90,42,295 and Kumaun (Nainital) Rs. 3,11,113.

These figures are upto March 10, 1950. Government expected to pass Zamindari Abolition Bill soon but are facing certain legal hurdles. One of these hurdles is whether trespassers and dishonest agents in possession of land with their name recorded in revenue papers can be established in their illegotten and unlawful possession as bill seeks to do without such law being repugnant to some of provisions Indian Penal Code and this infringing certain provisions of the constitution. Another hurdle is whether Government without fixing any maximum limit of land which anybody can possess can nonetheless fix maximum limit of eight acres only beyond which no tenant can possess land if his excess land is in possession of his subtenants.

It is claimed that such law will violate fundamental right of equality before law guaranteed by Article 14 of the Constitution. Although these aspects were criticised in the local press neither any Minister nor Information Department of the Government has dealt with these criticisms of the Bill so far.

Certain zamindars and tenants, I learn, are likely to challenge this aspect of the bill sooner or later.

Telegraph Notification

CALCUTTA, March 18, (PTI): Overseas Communications Service notified today that the Indonesian Administration had advised that since March 12 telegrams to and from Pontianak were subject to excessive delay which would continue till further notice.

It also said that Government and security telegrams only were deliverable in Martinique and all other telegrams would only be accepted at senders risk.

Alleged Pak Spy

SHILLONG, March 18, (UPI): One Muslim, said to be a Pakistani spy, was arrested at Dawki, while trying to slip away into Pakistan territory with "secret information of the Assam Government" when challenged he gave his name as "Pratap Dutta". He was produced before the magistrate and remanded to police custody.

News BRIEFS

WORKERS RELEASED: Forty-one Kolhapur motor workers who were arrested on March 15 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for obstructing State Transport buses were released on March 17 on bail.

SMALLPOX CASES: Sixteen smallpox seizures and five deaths were recorded in the Punjab, during the week ending March 4 against 23 seizures and ten deaths registered in the previous week.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM: The Coimbatore Tuberculosis Sanatorium which is proposed to be developed into a self-contained unit, with facilities for X-ray diagnosis, was declared open on March 17 by Dr. J. C. David, Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras.

EXPERT'S VISIT: Mr. Joseph Rucinski, leader of the International Bank Mission, accompanied by Dr. Lund, agriculture expert, visited the headquarters of the Central Tractor Organisation at New Delhi on March 17.

Armed Police Escort On Trains

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 18. Recent incidents in railway, specially the murder of a merchant of Baramera in Dhandhuka Mail, has alerted railway police Mr. Khan the Railway D.S.P. and Rustom Patel detective chief came here and conferred with the local officers.

In an interview they stated that it was decided to put armed police on every train. Patrolling on railway line will also be introduced and detective police in plain clothes will also travel in trains.

PRAGUE, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): Monsignor Ottavio De Live, last diplomatic representative of the Holy See remaining in Czechoslovakia, left here by air today for Rome.

SOVIET SEIZE JAP FISHING VESSELS

Captain Wounded In Machinegun Attack

TOKYO, March 18, (P.T.I.-Reuter). SOVIET patrol boats yesterday seized two Japanese fishing vessels off Hokkaido island, after spraying them with machinegun bullets, the Japanese "Kyodo" news service reported here today.

About twenty Japanese boats were fishing off Cape Noshappu, in northern Japan, scene of the incident, but all others escaped, the report said.

Eye-witness' accounts had been given by the captain of one of the boats, who was wounded, and by the Cape Noshappu lighthouse-keeper.

Rail Travel Concessions

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The Railway Board have decided to extend rail travel concessions. With effect from 1st April, 1950, the following concessions are to be revived, extended or introduced:

I. Concessions to parties of students of recognised schools and colleges and to members of the National Cadet Corps for specified journeys;

II. Concessions to teams for all games, including Indian games, and athletic sports, when travelling or participate in tournaments held or recognised by state educational boards or universities or State and All-India Sports Associations including the Olympic Association;

III. Concessions to delegates attending all-India conferences of a social or educational nature certified by the Government of India;

IV. Concessions to delegates attending annual sessions of all-India bodies of certain educational, cultural and social organisations.

Concessions for the blind have already been introduced.

All train concessions will be available by any class, including Class II ordinary and Class II special.

RECRUITMENT TO I.A.S. AND I.P.S.

Exclusion Explained

NEW DELHI, March 17: A press note issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs says: Government of India's attention has been drawn to the complaint that persons domiciled in the former States who are otherwise eligible but who had applied to the Special Recruitment Board in response to their advertisement issued in June 1948, have been prevented from applying again to the Board in pursuance of the advertisement issued by them in January 1950 calling for applications from "State" candidates.

The reason for this exclusion is that candidates domiciled in "States" and Unions of States were not eligible in 1948 for recruitment to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. They were eligible for the Central Service for which also the Board had called for applications and a large number of "State" candidates did in fact apply for this Service.

On receipt of their applications the Board considered such candidates not only for the Central Service but also provisionally for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. in view of the fact that a scheme for the extension of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. to the "States" was under contemplation. It is, therefore, unnecessary for these candidates to apply for these services again.

FIVE 'REDS' KILLED

Encounter With Special Police

MADRAS, March 18, (PTI): Five persons of an armed gang, described as Communists, were killed in an encounter with a police party in Ravipadu village, Hyderabad, bordering Guntur district, in the early hours of today, it was officially learnt here.

This is the second encounter between the Special Police and armed gangs within the last two days in Andhra Desa. In the earlier clash that took place yesterday in Krishna district, seven persons, described as Communists, were reported killed.

Two muzzle-loading guns are reported to have been recovered from the persons killed in Ravipadu.

There was no loss of life on the police side in these encounters, it was stated.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW KILLED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, March 18: Pooran Singh, a notorious outlaw of Vindhya Pradesh who had been at large for the last eleven years was killed by Inspector Kunwar Ramsingh in village Saleh, district Panna, on Thursday last.

Ramsingh who has already established record in capturing or liquidating wanted outlaws forestalled Pooran Singh's move to kill a police informer who betrayed his whereabouts. The outlaw raided the informer's house and as he was going to kill him Ramsingh shot the outlaw dead.

Armed Dacoity

PATNA, March 18, (PTI): An armed dacoity with murder was committed on March 16 in village Pahari, about four miles south of Patna City. It is stated that three dacoits broke open the doors of a village and shot dead one of the inmates and decamped with whatever they could lay their hands on in the house. Police have arrested two persons in this connection.

Dacoits Decamp With Wedding Presents

BHATINDA, March 18 (PTI): A gang of dacoits raided the house of a newly wedded youngman in Sangat Mandi on Thursday evening and decamped with Rs. 50,000 in cash, jewellery and other wedding presents at the point of the gun.

The dacoits, who it is stated came in a jeep, also carried away a boy from the house threatening reprisal if any body pursued them. The boy was however, dropped three miles outside the Mandi.

Congressman Arrested In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, March 18: Apprehending breach of peace in Katni Ramdas Aggarwal, a Congressman and Organiser of the Shivaji Dal was arrested and detained in Jubbulpore Jail under Public Safety Act on Thursday last.

Petty Quarrel Results In Murder

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 18. A petty quarrel over fetching water from pipe led to murder of one Muslim and injury to his brothers who intervened in the quarrel at Amarplra Chawl in Idagah Chowkey area. Assailant has been arrested.

Labour Paper's Apologia For Ban On Seretse

LONDON, March 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Labour "Daily Herald" declared today that Seretse Khama's position with regard to his chieftainship was similar to that of King Edward VIII of England, who abdicated before marrying the American woman, Mrs. Wallace Simpson.

"Not long ago we had in Britain a King, who wished to make a marriage of which large sections of public opinion did not approve," the "Daily Herald" said in its editorial.

"Had the proposed marriage been one between private citizens no reasonable person would have raised objection. It was because the nation's King was involved that public opinion had to be taken into account, and it became the Government's duty to present the King with a choice between marriage and the throne.

"In the case of Seretse Khama the issue is broadly the same.

"Whether the Government had acted with wisdom at every stage we shall judge when we read the White Paper, but it is already plain that its motives were thoroughly sincere."

EIGHT TRIBES CONCERNED IN SERETSE AFFAIR

Eight native tribes in the British-administered territory of Bechuanaland are concerned about possible future changes in their methods of Government, Mr. Percy Fraenkel, legal adviser to the exiled Bamangwato chief, Seretse Khama, said today.

Mr. Fraenkel said he was also legal adviser to these eight tribes. He had asked the Commonwealth Relations Office in London for assurances that there would be no changes in tribal administration without prior consultation with the tribes. He had made this request during interviews with officials in London about the Khama Case.

These representations followed a statement in the House of Commons that the British Government would seek ways of giving native administration "a more representative character."



HINDU SABHA CHIEF FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 18, (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, will arrive here on March 20 to study the situation arising out of East Bengal disturbances.

INDIA'S CHIEF JUSTICE
HYDERABAD, March 18, The Chief Justice of India, Sir Hiralal J. Kania is arriving in Hyderabad on March 22, on a four-day visit.

JAGJIVAN RAM FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, March 18. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, will leave Delhi on March 24 for Bombay. He will be visiting Poona and Kolhapur on March 25 and Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli on March 26. He will return to Delhi on March 28.

Arson Cases In U.P. Village

LUCKNOW, March 18, (UPI): Though no incidents have been reported from Shahjehanpur for the last three days, a few cases of arson have been reported from Kheri, a town in the adjacent district of Lakhimpur.

Except for a minor incident, in which two villagers were attacked by some unknown persons, no incident has been reported from Bareilly either where the situation is quite.

Collective fines have been imposed on some villages in Shahjehanpur district by the local authorities.

"New Kashmir" Plan

SRINAGAR, March 18, (UPI): Abolition of landlordism and Jagirdari systems and transfer of land to actual tillers has been finally decided in Jammu and Kashmir State.

Announcing this at a crowded meeting of National Conference workers here last night, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed, Deputy Chief Minister of Kashmir, said that law had been enacted to give practical shape to "land to tillers" policy of the State as envisaged in "New Kashmir" plan of National Conference.

Situation In Agra

AGRA, March 18, (UPI): Excepting a stabbing case in the Agra Fort railway jurisdiction and a small fire in a stable the situation in the city was quite normal.

The hours of curfew have been relaxed by two hours and it has now been imposed from 1 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Armed police pickets have been posted at strategic points of the city and every precautionary measures have been taken by the district authorities.

The total number of arrests made so far was about 250.

Pakistan's Quit Notice On P. T. I. Correspondent

MR. WILFRED LAZARUS, Press Trust of India Staff Correspondent who recently flew to Dacca, is being externed from East Pakistan.

A press note issued by the East Bengal Government stated today that it could not accept the application for accreditation of the correspondent received from the Press Trust of India and that he was being asked to leave the province.

The press note alleged that news dispatches sent by this correspondent which have been published in India were "entirely false and grossly exaggerated".

One of the charges preferred against the correspondent is that he wrote his dispatches "without visiting any other areas in East Bengal". (It had been reported to the Press Trust of India by this correspondent that the authorities in Dacca were not willing to extend to him any facilities to visit other areas in the province

affected by the communal riots).

Having laid the charge that the facts reported by the correspondent were "invented" the press note argued: "Government consider that such incidents can be invented by this correspondent with equal facility in Bharat and that in order to do so, it is not necessary for him to stay here."

The press note claimed that the correspondent's dispatches would affect "communal harmony and confidence" in East Bengal.

(P.T.I. wishes to state the correspondent's dispatches were based on first-hand information received from persons who visited the riot-affected areas. The correspondent himself would have visited the areas, had facilities been granted to him by the East Pakistan Government).

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, March 18	
Previous closing	32.27
Today's opening	32.28
Difference	+01
Today's closing	32.32
Difference	+05

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 18
Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 28 3/4
General Motors dol 77 1/8
United States Steel dol 31 3/4
United States Steel Preference un-
quoted.—(PTI-Reuter.).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted a good spinner and a good weaver for a Cotton Mills. Apply stating salary acceptable along with copies of certificates etc. to Box No. 7337 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a first class Insurance Company doing Life, Motor and Fire, a few Inspectors on salary and commission basis. Only active and influential persons need apply to: Mr. C. M. Srinivasan, No. 10, Mount Road, Madras. (7340)

Permanent Way Inspectors, with knowledge of English, required for Nyasaland Railways. Write, giving full particulars of training, age and experience, with references if possible to Chief Engineer, Railways, Limbe, Nyasaland. (7338)

Wanted experienced teachers for higher classes for languages, History, Mathematics and Science for a Local High School. Please apply to Box No. 7320 "Bombay Chronicle" with copies of credentials, stating minimum salary required. Trained preferred.

Wanted Agents for U.S.A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

Manufacture Of Radio Equipment

NEW DELHI, March 17. (PTI): The British and French firms with whom India had entered into agreements for the manufacture of radio equipment and radar, have submitted their reports to the Government. It is learnt the reports are now under examination.

At present India imports every year radio goods (excluding radar equipment) of an approximate value of Rupees two crores.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bales.	
Export by Rail from 1st September 1949 to 16th March 1950	222,763
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1949 to 16th March 1950	571,734
Same period last year	717,646
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th March 1950	228,005
Same time last year	513,497

N. Y. SILVER MARKET

NEW YORK, March 17. SILVER: Demand was very restricted and dealings approximated only 50,000 ounces at unchanged price. The International Silver Company—probably the largest United States producer of silverware—reported that net sales dropped 24 per cent in 1949. The company said that repeal of United States excise taxes on silver products would stimulate their sales because their business in Canada increased substantially last year as soon as the tax there was removed.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

PEPPER: Black lampong was quoted at 580 and white muntok at 865 Straits dollars per picul ex-godown both unchanged but 1-1/2 tons black of poor quality loose arrivals were absorbed locally at 570.

Procurement Prizes

BOMBAY, Saturday. Prizes will be awarded this year also to villages and districts showing outstanding performances in the procurement of foodgrains during the current procurement year. The Government of Bombay proposed to allot for this purpose Rs. 30,000 for each district. Fuller details of the scheme may be obtained from the Collectors of the Districts.

INCREASED TRADE BUYING HARDENS N. Y. COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Declines After Firmness

NEW YORK, March 17. Trading was featured by rather wide fluctuations in nearby March reflecting evening up operations prior to its expiration at noon today. Old crops, May-July, attracted trade support possibly based on improved export prospects while new crops encountered renewed demand on prospects of a tight supply next season owing to acreage restrictions and weevil threats. Gains were extended in late dealings, the session closing firm on renewed trade demands for old crops possibly against export business plus New Orleans buying of distants which disclosed limited offerings. Meanwhile the cotton goods market was still quiet. Sales were 100,000 bales. A cotton seats were sold for 6,000 dollars and 6,200 compared with 5,900 yesterday.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	32.27+10
July	32.32+13
October	30.35+09
December	30.16+06
Middling Spot	32.79+12
New York Cotton May Highest	32.28
at 15-00 hours Lowest	32.16 at 10.03 hours.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, March 17.	
May	31.95+11
July	32.07+10
October	30.25+07
December	30.06
Middling Spot	31.90+15

WALL STREET MARKET

Further investment support for assorted industrials pushed them to a majority of gains ranging to one dollar but most of the other sections were subjected to moderate profit-taking and showed mainly fractional movements both ways. The best interest was in leading steels, containers, chemicals, meatpackings and motors. A noon the averages stood industrials at 208.48 and rails 56.21.

Support for industrials waned during the afternoon and most of the initial advances were either reduced or replaced by small losses. Late trading saw the market generally showing mostly fractional movements either way with losses slightly in the majority. Motors however, were inclined to be resistant and continued to average fractionally higher. Pressure tended to increase near the close notably against assorted rails, chemicals, foods, rubbers, and department stores and the market finished with a majority of losses mostly ranging to around one dollar. The market closed easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	34-3/4
Anacosta Copper Mining	28-7/8
Chase National Bank	39
Firestone Tyre	60-1/4
General Electric	46-3/4
General Motors	76-7/8
Ingersoll Rand	69
International Nickel	26-1/4
National City Bank	48
New York Central Rail Road	13-1/8
Sinclair Oil Corp.	23-5/8
Socony Vacuum Oil	17
Texas Corporation	63-1/4
Union Carbide	43-5/8
U. S. Smelting and Refining	34-7/8
P. S. Steel Com.	31-7/8
Western Union	21-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,600,000.

The Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 32 and 31-5/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Following early irregularity, prices firmed on trade reports, improvement in export sales of wheat and maize. The upturn, however, attracted increased profit-taking and hedges with some selling influenced by forecast of showers in the western belt.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, March 17. COPRA: The copra market was dull. Philippines March/April were neglected at 197-1/2 dollars per ton free on board while Straits oblique Dutch/East Indies FM April offered at a low price of £81 10sh. per ton c.i.f. with bids at £81 5sh. Coconut oil Straits March/April shipment in bulk was quoted at £125 per ton c.i.f. Ceylon was unquoted.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, March 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today. The market sentiment was easy and Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1552/8 on easier Calcutta advices with Indian Irons quoted around Rs. 27/4.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 18.

The local Bullion market was steady today with moderate buying support and short covering.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182/14 and advanced at Rs. 183/8 and steadied at Rs. 183/6. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas two at Rs. 183/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/2 and after advancing at Rs. 115/12 stood at Rs. 115/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/- and Sovereigns well priced at Rs. 75/12. Later on there was increased professional buying and the market closed as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	184 0 0
Forward	183 14 0
Ready Gold	116 4 0
Forward	115 14 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 18.

The produce market was steady with scattered buying by local mills. However trading was restricted and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUT

Quality	40 14 0
Bold	39 14 0
Madras	40 10 0
Oil Local Mills	22 2 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	21 7 0
Oil April	21 14 0

LINSEED

Bold	37 10 0
Small	35 8 0
April-May	35 14 0
Linseed Oil	21 10 0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready	28 4 0
Madras March	28 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, March 17.

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	68-7/8
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan	106-3/8
1961	91-3/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106-3/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	91-1/4
Chartered Bank of India	9-11/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85
National Bank of India	31-7/8
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange officially placed at 5,815.	

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, March 17.

Silver both Spot and Forward 64d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, March 17.

March	2.30
May	2.20-5/8
July	1.95-3/4
September	1.97-1/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, March 17.

KARNAK March	74.35+45
May	74.70+10
July	74.95+55
November	69.90-60
ASHMOUNI April	72.20+60
June	72.55+50
August	65.70-15
October	57.60-80

LONDON PEPPER QUOTE

LONDON, March 17.

The pepper market was quiet. Black lampong, March/April shipment, steady at 10sh. 9d. but white muntok cheaper at 15sh. 10-1/2d. shipping weight with white sarawak held for 16sh. 4-1/2d. per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Indian neglected at 1,140 sh. per cwt. and quoted for afloat and March/April shipment c.i.f. United Kingdom.

TRANSPORT FOR STEEL

Movement Programme For Second Quarter

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The movement programmes for iron and steel, textiles and cement — the three basic industries for which Government have decided to provide 100 per cent transport facilities — for the second quarter of 1950, were finalised at special meetings of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport held yesterday and the day before.

Shri S. Chakravarti, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport, presided, and representatives of the industries concerned and of the Ministries of Transport, Railways and Industry and Supply were present.

PRIORITIES

In accordance with the recommendation of the Central Board of Transport, Government have accepted that certain national priorities or objectives should be satisfied in full by a 100 per cent transport provision. These national objectives in relation to transport should, among other things, subserve the achievement and maintenance of full production and distribution in industries accepted to be of national importance.

At its meeting on Friday, the Committee discussed the movement programme for iron and steel and textiles.

In regard to the second quarter of 1950 the total transport requirements of steel works and stocks amount to 25,325 wagons as against 23,463 wagons in the previous quarter which represents a total increase of 1860 wagons or 620 wagons per month. As no difficulties are anticipated in meeting this increased demand except to stations on the O. T. Railway, which have necessarily to move within the fixed daily quotas, the Committee accepted the demands of the industry.

TEXTILES AND CEMENT

The Committee then took up textiles and, almost without a discussion, accepted the movement programme for the next quarter in toto. It was stated that during the last quarter of 1949 as against an approved programme of 487,350 bales of textiles, the actual offerings were only 378,781 bales, the shortfall being due to lesser offerings by the industry and not due to any default on the part of transport.

Reassembling yesterday, the Committee accepted in full the demands of the cement industry for the movement of raw materials to and finished products from, the factories for the next quarter.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, March 17.

The pepper market was firm with spots offered at 1.44 dollars per pound. Today's black pepper closing prices were: OLD CONTRACT: Spot 1.44 asked, March 1.46 nominal, May 1.46 nominal, July 1.37 nominal, September 1.37 nominal, October 1.37 nominal, December 1.34 nominal, January 1.29 nominal, February 1.28 asked. NEW CONTRACT: March 1.46 asked, May 1.40 nominal, July 1.46 asked, Sept. 1.37 bid, Oct. 1.37 nominal, Dec. 1.34 nominal, Jan. 1.30 asked Feb. 1.28 nominal. White pepper spot 2.55.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, March 17.

The tempo slackened with the tendency still very steady. The narrowing movements partly reflected the approaching settlement. Rentes were still making headway but more slowly. Banks softened and industrials moved narrowly either way. Among Internationals, golds improved and reflected the absence of change in South African mining taxation while oils were steadier.

A note of reserve became apparent although there was no marked reaction to the news of anti-Leopold strike in some districts. In a limited turnover prices inclined lower after irregularity with collieries, glassworks and metals slightly off on balance.

The inertia today was attributed to lack of stimulating news. A very small turnover left prices mostly around the previous levels. Oils, industries and estates showed minor alterations but shippings made small widespread advances.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, March 18.

120 Ready Japan	6 13 0
150 Ready Japan	5 5 0
120 Ready Italy	5 14 0
150 Ready Italy	4 15 0
150 D. Box March	977 0 0
150 D. Box April	974 0 0

KAZIM RAZVI TRIAL

WITNESSES IN PAKISTAN

Arguments For Issue Of A Commission

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), March 18, (PTI): The Special Tribunal before which Syed Kasim Razvi and two others are being tried for the murder of Shoaibullah Khan, today heard further arguments both from the prosecution and defence counsel on the defence application for the issue of a commission to record evidence of defence witnesses in the case now living in Pakistan.

Mr. Dawood Khan, counsel for accused Abdul Munim Khan and Mohzin Raza, said that there was provision in the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code for the issue of a commission to record evidence of witnesses living in foreign countries and that the Hyderabad High Court had issued circulars laying down the procedure in this regard.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Rajarama Iyer and Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Special Prosecutor, contended that there was absolutely no indication in the whole file of circulars issued by the High Court to show that they referred to issue of a commission in criminal cases. Further, under the Code, provision had been made for issue of a commission through the agency of the "resident" in Hyderabad. That functionary no longer existed in Hyderabad, they pointed out.

CHAIRMAN'S VIEW
The Chairman of the Tribunal, Mr. J. A. Pinto said that the court was inclined to think that a commission should be issued provided all legal difficulties were overcome.

Mr. Ethiraj requested the Tribunal to consider whether the court was satisfied that there were valid reasons for the issue of a commission. He wanted to know why, after the many guarantees for their safety and convenience defence witnesses living in Pakistan had refused to come to Hyderabad to tender evidence before the tribunal. There was no knowing whether people proceeding from here to Pakistan in connection with work relating to the commission would get guarantees of safety.

The Chairman then asked the defence counsel to give the tribunal reasons why their witnesses could not come to Hyderabad.

The Chairman said that the tribunal could not possibly do anything better than they had done. It was reasonable to ask what was it that prevented the witnesses from coming here, he added.

Syed Kasim Razvi rose from his seat in the dock at this stage and observed: "How can I guarantee the security of the public prosecutor in Pakistan. I am sure the honour of Pakistan will guarantee the life and security and everything the prosecutor."

So far as the witnesses are concerned, Syed Kasim Razvi said, the Tribunal had done what it possibly could have done but nobody could help the working of their minds because of the fear in their hearts and the "circumstances still prevailing in Hyderabad after 186 months", he added.

The Chairman: "That is not a legal argument."

The Tribunal then adjourned further hearing in the case till Monday next.

Hearing in the Bibinagar Dacoity case was also adjourned till Monday next.

Procurement Prices Of Rabi Foodgrains Reduced

Accordingly, the Government of Bombay has brought about, with effect from March 16 last, a reduction of ten per cent. in the present procurement prices of wheat and barely (ordinary varieties). The prices of the special varieties of these grains have also been revised. The revised prices have been communicated to the Collectors and will continue to be in force until further order.

The procurement price of gram, which is not a controlled commodity, has also been reduced from Rs. 14 to Rs. 12 per maund. The Government will also, in an emergency, requisition stocks of gram, including gram products, from millers, merchants, stockists, producers and others if such requisitioning becomes necessary in the public interest and pay for such requisitioned stocks at the above revised price for gram and an equivalent price for gram dal and gram flour.

Famine In China Fast Developing

.MILLIONS IN DESPERATE CONDITION

HONG KONG, March 18 (PTI-Reuters) CHINA'S developing famine is affecting millions of people in eleven provinces south of the great wall. Disease is fast spreading among the peasants, whose resistance is lowered through starvation.

A relief mission now in Hong Kong from Anhwei province privately circulated a statement saying typhus, meningitis, measles, dysentery and nutritional disorders are taking a heavy toll there.

The statement said famine and disease were affecting 53 out of the 63 counties in the province.

The mission predicted the position would deteriorate rapidly and millions would die if relief was not immediately provided.

DESPERATE CONDITION

The Anhwei mission said thousands of people had been living in desperate conditions since last summer's floods ruined crops, destroyed houses, washed away stored foodstuffs and drowned livestock.

Because Yangtze and Hual river dykes were broken in many places, large areas remained submerged during the autumn, while receding waters elsewhere left the soil covered with a blanket of mud and sand.

Disaster followed in the winter when heavy snow crushed and destroyed flimsy huts rebuilt by peasants from whatever materials the flood waters left behind.

Other sources said military upheaval and economic chaos had accentuated the troubles.

Labour is short in north China through heavy drafting to the army, peasants stocks of food are exhausted. Elsewhere only poor seed and insufficient fertiliser have been available.

Capital has been withdrawn by owners, or taxed out of existence by the Communists.

There have been no food imports from pre-war sources. Instead Manchurian grain was, until a few months ago, being exported to Russia.

TOTALLY BROKEN DOWN

Some reports said that though the railways have been largely rehabilitated the mechanism of distribution has totally broken down.

In areas such as Anhwei starving people were in no condition to build up broken dykes and resume production.

Foreign, religious and other relief missions are no longer freely operating in China.

The Communists announced last night that they are moving huge quantities of grain to deficiency areas.

No Communist appeal for aid from abroad has so far been publicised, but Chinese in Hong Kong believe the presence of the Anhwei mission here indicates their readiness to accept help.

Russian Troops Aiding Chinese

HONGKONG, March 18 (PTI-Reuters): A Chinese businessman arriving here from Shanghai claimed today that uniformed Soviet troops were helping Chinese Communists to man anti-aircraft defences at two at least of Shanghai's four airports.

These airports have recently been under constant Nationalist attack.

The statement could not be definitely confirmed but an official foreign source said something similar had been reported elsewhere.

"I would say the report was true," the source added.

Another Chinese, also just arrived, said about 2,000 Russian "advisers and experts" had arrived in Shanghai for airport duties. He could not say how they were being employed.

Earlier reports said many houses near the Huangjiao airport had been requisitioned for Russians. The latest arrivals stated that dormitories for still more had been established in city buildings belonging to Chinese merchants.

The business man said the anti-aircraft guns, captured German pieces, were manned by Russians as the Chinese did not know how to handle them.

Foreign and Chinese sources said Russians had been "pouring into China in the past month."

The influx was possibly connected with the Sino-Soviet Treaty recently signed in Moscow, these sources thought.

COBRAS AND GREEN SNAKE FOR U. S.

BOMBAY, March 18 (PTI): Eleven cobras and one green snake from Mysore packed in a casket addressed to a private party in Washington have been deposited at the Haffkine Institute of Bombay, pending arrangements for their transport, according to the zoo authorities here today.

The consignment arrived in Bombay from Mysore on March 2 along with the two elephants on their way to Washington.

U. S. Geologist Loaned To India

WASHINGTON, March 17, (PTI-Reuters): The U. S. Geological Survey Organisation said today it had loaned geologist, John Van N. Dorr, to the Indian Government to study mineral resources in the province of Orissa. Dorr, a native of New York city, attended Harvard College and the Colorado School of Mines. He joined the Geological Survey in 1937 after working as geologist with the Superior Oil Co., in California.

CHARGES AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

Prakasam Justifies His Stand

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, March 18. "I didn't form any group nor have my friends who have chosen to sit with me. On the other hand Group headed by you consists of Ministers whom you have appointed while charges were pending against them", so observed Mr. T. Prakasam former Premier of Madras replying to a letter sent by S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Chief Minister of Madras seeking clarification of the stand taken by Mr. Prakasam in asking the Speaker of the Assembly to allot separate seat for him and his followers.

Mr. Prakasam, it will be remembered, also gave notice of a resolution in Assembly demanding enquiry into charges against some Ministers.

"As regards your request to me to withdraw my resolutions," Mr. Prakasam adds in his reply, "I have already stated reasons why it is not fair on your part to ask me to do so. It will be wrong on my part to give up the statutory right when public interest demands that I should not yield in any account."

In his 6,000-word reply covering all points raised by Mr. Kumaraswamy Raja Mr. Prakasam, defending his stand, says "when I have got the statutory right to bring these charges to the notice of the Legislative Assembly to enable members to understand how people had been wronged and now the Government had been weakened by order of the sub-committee to close down these charges. How can I be asked to withdraw the charges? How does any question of discipline arise in the matter?"

Mr. Prakasam adds: "When Indian Republican constitution became law Madras Provincial Legislature has become the State Parliament with sovereign authority of its own. Under Section 194 of the Constitution clause three members of the House have a privilege to bring in any resolution on the misconduct of any Minister or Ministers. In exercise of that right I tabled a resolution. It is not fair or proper that I should be asked to withdraw the resolution."

Extradition Of Westerling

Indonesian Envoy Arrives In Singapore For Talks

DJAKARTA, March 17, (PTI): The Indonesian Charge d'Affaires in Singapore, Doctor Detoyo, has arrived in Jakarta to report on negotiations with British authorities for extradition of Captain Raymond "Turco" Westerling.

Westerling, 30-year old commander of the rebel "Army of the Heavenly Host" in Indonesia, is serving a one-month sentence for illegal entry into Singapore.

2 NEPAL POLITICAL BODIES MERGE

Fight For Democracy To Be Strengthened

PATNA, March 18, (PTI): The Working Committees of the Nepal National Congress and the Nepal Democratic Congress—the two foremost political organisations of the Nepali people—have decided to merge in the interest of unity among progressive forces in Nepal "so that with our combined efforts democracy may be installed in Nepal at the earliest date."

Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala, President of the Nepali National Congress, and Mr. Mahendra Bikram Shah, President of the Nepali Democratic Congress, in a joint statement said they felt the unification would pave the way for the coming in of other groups and individuals, "who are occupied by the same objectives—democracy in Nepal."

The statement said: "Both the organisations have decided that the country should be prepared for a fight to the finish against the autocracy that has no parallel anywhere in ruthlessness."

The leaders appealed to "those who have the interest of the country at heart" to help build a real mass movement in Nepal with the object of introducing democracy.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs met this morning at 9-30 a.m. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister also attended. The Conference discussed the law and order situation and the food and economic situation generally including the Central Planning Commission. The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m. and will be continued tomorrow at 10 a.m.

BRILLE EXPERTS TO MEET IN PARIS

PARIS, March 18 (PTI-Reuters): Ten blind men will meet here week to try to find a single international system of writing for the world's seven million sightless.

The blind men and 10 other Braille experts, representing the world's chief linguistic areas, will attend a nine-day conference prompted by an Indian Government suggestion that UNESCO should seek Braille uniformity.

Blind delegates will come from Britain, India, Egypt, Jordan, United States, France, Greece and China.

Import Of Agricultural Machinery

NEW DELHI, March 18.

In order to help meet India's requirements of suitable agricultural machinery — tractors and implements in particular — to the extent necessary, and in order to see that their distribution within the country is rationalised, Government have decided to issue licences for the import of tractors and matched implements from all sources including the U.S.A., Canada and other hard currency areas.

General principles to be followed in respect of the issue of the licences are contained in a Ministry of Commerce Public Notice, issued in the Gazette of India of March 18, 1950.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 11)
cover the Hindu women abducted in East Pakistan. It is, therefore, a necessary clause in any agreement of that sort in a situation such as has developed in East Bengal.

MIGRATIONS

As regards the reliability of figures given in the House on migrations from West to East Bengal and vice versa, Mr. Ayyangar said, "Certain figures were mentioned by the Prime Minister yesterday and I myself felt some hesitation about the accuracy of the figures he had mentioned. Since then I have tried to get reliable information about this matter. The only source from which I could get reliable information was the railway staff and I have had figures from them for every day from the first to the fourteenth of this month."

According to these figures, he added, the total number of persons who passed through the border railway stations from East Pakistan to India during these fourteen days totalled about 87,000. From India to East Pakistan the total number was 78,000.

Mr. Ayyangar continued: "The only point which the Prime Minister wanted to make yesterday was that there has been a migration of Muslims also from India to Pakistan. That was the main thesis."

Pandit Maitra: "That is absolutely incorrect. West Bengal is part of a secular state and thousand of Muslims belonging to East Bengal normally are employed there in different occupation. Due to compulsion of events some of them might have gone back for the time being but that does not mean that there has been any migration from India."

Mr. Ayyangar: "I would ask the house to look at the figures as they stand. I am sure what Pandit Maitra has said is correct, that is that perhaps a substantial number of the Muslims who have gone by rail from West Bengal to East Bengal are people who belong to East Bengal and have been in Calcutta and surrounding for the purpose of the livelihood. It is quite possible. I do not deny that."

Pandit Maitra said with some heat that this was the first time he heard that railway tickets were sold on a communal basis, and registers were kept of people of different communities going from one station to another.

Mr. Ayyangar retorted, "He need not put a statement in my mouth which I did not make. I did not say that the numbers referred to communities. I only gave the numbers of people who went from here to East Bengal and the numbers who came here from East Bengal. You can draw your own inference and make your own analysis."

Mr. Ayyangar endorsed everything that was said by Dr. Tek Chand and one or two other speakers about a planned organisation of relief and rehabilitation in Bengal and in doing so, "we should certainly profit by the lessons we have learnt in connection with the rehabilitation of people who came over from West Pakistan."

Mr. Upendranath Burman (West Bengal) said that no illusion should be left in the mind of the Government that non-Muslims would be able to live in safety in East Pakistan. "Mother India" could certainly give "succour" to one crore of people.

Mr. Satish Chandra Samanta (West Bengal) recalled Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai's budget speech and said that the time had come to implement his declaration that "the Government will have no hesitation in raising whatever finance is required if the security of the state is endangered and will not hesitate to call upon people to make whatever sacrifices are necessary." The people should in a united way help to rehabilitate the refugees from East Pakistan.

EXPULSION FROM U. N.

Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya (Uttar Pradesh) congratulated the Rehabilitation Minister for "acquitting himself well" under the abnormal circumstances that faced him. It was high time, he said, that a new psychology was created among people to help the refugees. Pakistan was a "bestial state", and should be expelled from the "forum of the United Nations".

T. B. ASSOCIATION: The annual general meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of India will be held at Government House, New Delhi on April 20. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of the Association will preside. The annual general meeting will be followed by a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association.

Drastic Measures Against Prohibition Offences

MADRAS TO RESORT TO SUMMARY TRIAL AND COLLECTIVE FINES

MADRAS, March 18, (PTI). The Madras Government will undertake legislation for summary trial of prohibition offenders and imposition of collective fines in areas where the incidence of prohibition crimes is high.

"Utter Nonsense" Is Parliamentary

NEW DELHI, March 18 (PTI): The Speaker, G. V. Mavalankar, told Parliament today that the expressions "nonsense" and "utter nonsense" were, strictly speaking, not unparliamentary. However, in the interests of the dignity of the House and the level of the debate it was desirable that such expressions should be avoided.

Mr. Mavalankar was replying to Mr. H. V. Kamath, who apparently with reference to yesterday's debate, had asked, "is it parliamentary for any member of the House, while referring to the speech or part of the speech of another member, to use the terms 'nonsense' or 'utter nonsense'."

INDIANS COST MORE THAN EUROPEANS

Keskar On Employees In Washington Embassy

NEW DELHI, March 18 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, said in Parliament today that one Indian employed in the Indian Embassy at Washington cost three times as much as a locally recruited European employee.

The Indian employee cost more, Dr. Keskar said, because Government had to bear the travelling expenses to and from India of himself and his family and provide him many amenities in the United States.

Dr. Keskar, however, hoped that the House would not grudge the increased expenditure involved in Indianisation.

OPTIONAL ENGLISH IN STANDARD VII

Special Fee To Be Charged

BOMBAY, Saturday. In order to enable School Boards to meet the extra expenditure involved in providing facilities to teach English as an optional subject in Standard VII, the Government of Bombay has authorised them to levy a special fee on the pupils concerned. The rate of special fee, which should be between Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8 per mensem, will be decided by the Boards with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

If all such special classes conducted by District or Municipal School Boards, 25 per cent. of the places should, however, be free for students who are unable to pay the prescribed fee. A proportion of the free seats may be converted into double the number of half free seats.

Under Government Orders, School Boards are required to provide facilities to teach English in Standard VII in case at least 15 pupils are prepared to take it as an optional subject.

Assam Protests Against Santhanam's Charges

SHILLONG, March 18 (PTI): Mr. Bishnu Ram Medhi, Finance Minister of Assam, said in the State Assembly today that the Government of Assam had lodged a protest against the reported speech of Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State, in the Indian Parliament charging the Assam Government "for specialising in wasting public funds".

The Minister said that the Government had also wired to Assam members of Parliament to lodge a protest against the reported charge.

The Government were awaiting an authentic copy of Mr. Santhanam's speech to be in a position to take up the matter with the proper authority, the Finance Minister added.

Ram Rajya Day In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 18. Panchayat Raj Department of the Government is organising what will be termed as Ramrajya celebrations on occasion of the Commencement from March 19 of new sambat throughout the State. The object of the celebrations is to infuse new spirit of self-help and village uplift in rural population.

Effort will be made during the celebrations to focus attention on village people on problems of sanitation, cleanliness and general health, education, care children, temperance, improvement of cattle wealth, development of village cottage industries, eradication of social evils, communal unity and allied subjects.

Defence Committee To Visit Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, March 18: It is authoritatively learnt that six members of the National Defence Committee of the Government of India, including H. V. Kamath, B. Shiva Rao and M. Gautam, are arriving here from Delhi on March 26 to inspect military establishment here and report on the desirability of restarting Khamaria Ordnance Factory closed since the termination of the last war.

The members will reach Nagpur by air and proceed therefrom to Jubbulpore by car.

Turkish Trade Delegation Arrives In Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 18. Pakistan has yet another Trade Mission with the arrival here of an un-official Trade delegation from Turkey.

This three-man delegation will visit various centres in Pakistan for a fortnight and by meeting officials and representatives of the trade organisations will explore the possibilities of increasing the import and export trade between Pakistan and Turkey.

Fresh Impetus To "Grow More Food"

TWO MAIN FACTORS IN INTENSIFYING CAMPAIGN

NEW DELHI, March 18. The decision of the Government of India for accelerating the "Grow More Food Campaign" so as to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food by the end of 1951, has given a fresh impetus to the whole campaign with a view ensuring large scale results by the target date.

Intensive cultivation which is expected to produce nearly 82 per cent. of the extra food we require depends essentially on extra manure and extra water. Proper application of manure is most essential as it returns to the soil the nutrition taken out of it in the form of plant food.

PRESENT SUPPLIES

The present supplies of fertilizers in India including the quantity imported provide approximately 50,000 tons of Nitrogen, whereas nearly 2 million tons of this fertiliser are now wasted in urban and rural areas due to improper conservation and incomplete utilization of human and cattle wastes. As such, the success of the programme of intensive cultivation depends essentially on the proper conservation and utilization of this very large quantity of refuse material.

Town waste must be utilised with the help of necessary Legislation as has been done in the case of East Punjab. Cattle urine must be preserved to the maximum extent possible and the use of cattle dung for fuel should be stopped by organizing extensive tree planting for supply of alternative fuel to the cultivator.

COMPOST-MAKING

The Government of India have laid great stress on compost-making, both in the rural and urban areas. The potential production of compost in India is so immense that India can make up a good deal of her food deficit from this source alone, if all the available refuse is composted. As

against a potential availability of 2,250 lakh tons, the present utilisation is only 57 lakh tons.

COMPOSTING PROCESS

Composting is the scientific processing of rural and urban waste material with a view to increasing its Nitrogen content. Compost is prepared from rubbish, village and town refuse, thoroughly mixed with cattle dung and urine and with human excreta. It is the secret to the considerably higher yield in China and Japan where soil and climatic conditions are not very different from those in India.

Composting is mainly of two types, rural and urban. Rural composting largely consists in the pitting of farm waste. Cattle dung and cattle urine are important ingredients in the preparation of compost. The cattle population of India is nearly 200 millions. If the urine of these animals could be collected in pits, nearly 3 million tons of nitrogen would be added to the soil. The utilization of cow dung as manure is dependent to a large extent on the provision of some other cheap fuel as, at present, nearly 50 per cent. of the dung available in the villages is used as fuel. The villagers themselves can solve this problem by planting quick-growing trees which, in addition to providing fuel, would also prevent soil erosion. The Government is already helping them by distributing seedlings of quick-growing trees free of cost.

The composting process in the urban areas is not quite different from that already described.

CHALLENGE OF BURIED CAESAREA

STILL lying preserved beneath coastal sand dunes, the basically intact city of Caesarea presents a tremendous challenge to the archaeologists, for here alone is it possible to draw an authentic picture of a street scene in the days of Christ. Since it would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of this, the Israeli government would welcome any qualified foreign archaeological mission to the site, since it cannot at this time, afford to spend half-a-million dollars in thorough excavations.

A short time ago, Dr. A. Rifenberg of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, made the unexpected discovery that practically the whole of Caesarea, or at any rate its shell, lay beneath sand so shallow that aerial photographs could, and did, reveal the entire street plan of the city from its main thoroughfare down to its smallest alley. And a great many monumental buildings, invisible from the ground, were located, as the sand had reproduced their contours by piling up against the masonry.

Back On The Map

But it was largely due to the pioneering research work of Dr. Leo Haeffell, noted Swiss divine and archaeologist, in the years before World War II, that Caesarea was put back on the map again—a patch here and a patch there—by small-scale excavations.

No one who has read the New Testament, especially the Book of Acts, which contains frequent references to Caesarea, can quarrel with his conclusion that this city was "the principal bridgehead from which the Christian faith spread out of the narrow confines of Judea to Asia Minor, Cyprus and the entire western world". It was from Caesarea that St. Paul took sail on his missions overseas.

It was in Caesarea that St. Peter broke with precedent and accepted the first Gentile into the Christian faith, to which hereto only Jews had been admitted. In the vicinity of the town, moreover, Jesus for the first time acknowledged Himself to be the Son of God.

After comparing the finds of Dr. Rifenberg with ancient historical writings, which give detailed descriptions of Caesarea, the savants of the Hebrew University have confirmed Dr. Haeffell's suspicions that the core of the city today still possesses the same ground-plan as in the lifetime of Jesus. All other places in the Holy Land where Jesus trod, such as Jerusalem, Nazareth, Bethlehem, have changed beyond recognition through the past 2,000 years, having been inhabited all the time. But Caesarea which died a sudden and violent death, has kept its Biblical pattern.

Render Unto Caesar

AND what a remarkable city Caesarea was, vying with Rome in archaeological splendour and immoral sophistication! Most moderns, when they think back to the Holy Land of two millennia ago, imagine it to have been a primitive backwater. For myself, I must confess that all my notions on the subject were fantastically wrong, until I made this pilgrimage to Caesarea under the guidance of the Israeli director of antiquities, Dr. Ben-Dor.

In the year 22 B.C., the half-Jew, Herod the Great who burdened his Jewish subjects with crushing taxes to enable him to carry out his megalomaniac building projects, decided to erect here on the site of a Phoenician tower an artificial harbour bigger than Piraeus, the port of Athens.

An immense breakwater was laid down, and within 12 years a new town appeared which was not only larger than Jerusalem, but actually became, in 6 A.D., the capital of Palestine. Though the Herods and the Roman governors, among them Pontius Pilate, had their summer abode in Jerusalem their main palaces and administrative offices were in Caesarea.

This city was thus named to render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's; in the event, however, this magnificent metropolis rendered immeasurable services to Christendom.

Pomp And Revelry

Sumptuous festivities marked the completion of Caesarea. Classical dramas were performed in the open-air theatre perched on a coastal hill looking out toward the Mediterranean and the setting sun. There were exhibi-

This Great City Of Christ's Day May Enable An Authentic Street Scene Of That Epoch To Be Reconstructed

Caesarea was the principal bridgehead from which the Christian faith spread out of the narrow confines of Judea to Asia Minor, Cyprus and the entire western world.

tions of the fine arts with the greatest Greek and Roman sculptors participating. In the colossal amphitheatre, to which admittance was gained by subterranean passages, the world's best athletes competed for fabulous prizes offered by the Roman Emperor Augustus, friend and protector of Herod the Great.

There were gladiatorial combats; lions and other wild beasts imported from Abyssinia and India tore men to pieces in the arena to the delight of the mob, of the local potentates and of distinguished visitors bailing from every corner of the far-flung Roman empire; as duck fell, prisoners were soused in oil and kindled to make human torches.

In the even vaster hippodrome—now partly excavated—chariot races were held. At night, around the illuminated public fountains and on the pagan altars, the Roman garrison and the townsfolk indulged in obscene orgies. Every four years, throughout the lifetime of Christ and long after, the Judean replica of the Olympic games was staged in Caesarea.

The city itself was one of the finest examples of Roman town planning. Encompassed by a semi-circular wall topped by characteristic Herodian towers, such as were to be seen on the walls of Jerusalem, Caesarea's principle tree-lined thoroughfares or boulevards converged radially toward the seashore promenade, and here at the hub of the city stood the forum. Apart from the steel fountains, there was running water conveyed through pipes linked by an aqueduct to the river north of the city, then known as the Crocodilus, for it was infested by alligators. There were many great pagan temples, monuments, parks and villas standing in their own grounds. There were the usual efficient underground sewers. In fact, there were, in Caesarea, all the amenities of Rome, enhanced by spiritual values of which Rome had as yet no linking.

St. Paul Took Refuge

Caesarea, with its population equally divided between Jews and Gentiles,

BY MAURICE CARR

early became one of the great strongholds of Christianity. Jesus Himself preached only to the Jews, and after the Crucifixion the Apostles did likewise, until St. Peter—prompted by a vision he had in Jaffa—went to Caesarea to baptize the first non-Jew, one Cornelius, a high Roman official. This decisive deed created much dissension among the Apostles themselves, but finally the view point prevailed that all the peoples of the earth, whether circumcised or not in the flesh, were free to enter the Christian fold if "circumcised in the spirit."

Whenever the disciples sojourned in Caesarea, and they did so quite often, they found here many devout Christians eager to offer them hospitality. Here they were more secure from persecution than anywhere else in the Holy Land. In 58 A.D., when St. Paul was all but lynched while preaching in the Temple at Jerusalem and was taken prisoner by the Romans, he saved himself from certain death by getting himself transferred to Caesarea for judgment.

Downfall Of State

AT the first hearing in Herod's court, in Caesarea, prosecutor Tertullus characterized St. Paul as "a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes". But so impressed was the Roman Governor Felix with St. Paul's defence that he and his Jewish wife Drusilla summoned the Apostle privately to hear more concerning the Christian faith.

At a later audience attended by the nobility, King Herod of Agrippa confessed that he was "almost persuaded" to become a Christian. And so, after two years of "protective custody" in Caesarea, during which time he was often visited by St. Luke, St. Paul sailed for Rome to appeal to Nero—surely the most epoch-making voyage in the annals of mankind.

A few years later, in 66 A.D., another signal historic event took place in Caesarea. The Jews had been degraded into second-rate citizens by their arch enemies, the Greek inhabitants, who had won Nero over to their side by a heavy bribe. Adding insult to injury, the Greeks began to build a workshop in front of the main synagogue, so that the Jew were obstructed from their place of worship, and one Sabbath day a Greek mob mocked the Jewish sacrificial ritual by slaughtering birds on upturned, pot-bellied jugs outside a Jewish temple. This was the beginning of a riot, which turned into a Jewish revolt and then into a full-scale bloody war lasting three years.

At the end of it, thousands of Jewish prisoners were brought, into Caesarea, to be set upon by wild beasts, burned alive and otherwise massacred in the amphitheatre and hippodrome.

Thousands of other captives and precious booty from the temple in Jerusalem were shipped from Caesarea to Rome for Emperor Titus' triumphal procession, and from this port all other surviving Jews were deported abroad. Caesarea saw the downfall of the Jewish state which was to rise again after nearly 2000 years.

Reduced To Shambles

Caesarea itself flourished for another six centuries. Lying athwart the main caravan route from Egypt to the western world and possessing what was in antiquity the greatest of all ports it grew in size—but while many of its suburbs are post-Biblical the centre of the city which lay within the walls and whose public buildings were faced with polished marble and granite specially brought over from Greece and Egypt, underwent little modification until the end of the seventh century. Then Bedouins from Arabia, standard-bearers of the new religion of Mohammed, broke in and obliterated the Roman empire and reduced Caesarea to shambles. Not only the city and its people perished but the very land itself—renowned in the days of Christ for its fertility, for its wonderful gardens and fragrant orange groves—also withered.

In the 13th century when the ruins of Caesarea were occupied by the Crusaders, the whole region was well (Continued on Page 30)

OLDEST BIBLE MANUSCRIPT



A 2,000 year old Jewish scroll — an original page of the Book of Isaiah, which was discovered by a wandering Arab in a cave near the Dead Sea in 1947, and was brought to England by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, a professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, was handed over to the British Museum for three weeks on loan this morning. Photo shows visitors viewing the Ancient scroll in the British Museum.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

FEDERATION'S DEMANDS ANALYSED

THE annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and discussion on demands for grants in the Union Parliament occupied the stage during the week.

The annual meeting of the Federation was on its usual scale: the reading of an address to a bored and yawning audience followed by the inauguration address by the Prime Minister, both punctuated by the occasional clicks of cameras. As the ritual is all that matters, cameramen are gaining daily importance.

The Federation adopted eight Resolutions, one of which deplored the plight of the middle classes in this country.

The resolution reminded some of the famous case, in which a person, after committing a murder, kneels by the side of his victim and shouts for help.

"In the considered opinion of the Federation, the continued high level of the cost of living, the incidence of various taxes such as the Sales Tax and the increasing interference of Government with the normal channels of trade have combined in imposing a burden on the middle classes, which they can ill-afford to bear," said the resolution which demanded a restoration of normal channels of trade. The resolution and the speeches of its supporters sounded hollow and unreal. They felt flat and unconvincing, so far as the middle classes were concerned. It looked as though the middle classes were now being used and exploited to get rid of all controls.

This is what the outgoing President said:—

"I would like to refer to the continuation of controls, particularly because, in my opinion, they are responsible to a large extent for the growing volume of unemployment in the country among the middle classes of the community.

Some pertinent questions are raised. Firstly, the Prime Minister, in reply referred to Government's policy of decontrol followed by racketing in cloth and sugar.

Secondly, the Tata Quarterly for January makes the following observation:—

"The policy of progressive decontrol that was inaugurated in December, 1947 led to a sharp rise in prices, and in one year the general wholesale index increased by 69 points to 384."

Thirdly if controls are bad and generally lead to employment, there should be no control over imports and exports either nor should there be the policy of protection, which is another name for controls. Banning of certain imports and the continuation of the imports of capital goods have seriously affected the importing houses and

Ball Now Lies In Government's Court

have swelled the ranks of unemployed. As a member of the Import Advisory Council, Bawa Sahib Bachetar Singh, who supported this resolution, however, has been vehemently opposing the imports of consumer goods in any shape and form. The outgoing President of the Federation, reiterated his belief that countries like India would have to pass through a phase of vigorous protectionism.

The Game

Fourthly, by adopting Tata-Birla Plan, the Federation stands committed to planned economy. The outgoing President said: "We are all for planned policy. We offer to you our fullest co-operation in the work of the Planning Commission. Controls, it will be generally admitted are legitimate children of Planned Economy. It will be thus seen that the Federation is not opposed to controls as such. It is only opposed to certain controls, which

The outgoing President observed:—"Nationalisation after all does not create wealth. Mere transfer of a private undertaking to Government ownership does not add to the wealth of the country." Basically none could dispute the soundness of this proposition, so far as the creation of wealth is concerned. These considerations however, did not prevail, when nationalisation of Railways was demanded before the war and the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank is demanded even now.

Here again, nationalisation as such is not opposed. It is welcomed, if it meant the liquidation of a foreign competitor. It is opposed, if it meant the taking over by the state of an Indian enterprise.

A reference is needed to the complaint of the mercantile community against their absence of representation in the Union Parliament. It is a paradox that although unrepresented,

It is for the Federation to explain how its nominees on the Import Advisory Council, for instance, have been demanding a ban on imports. A businessman is the last person to lose his trade. To demand a ban on imports is like committing Harikari for an importer.

As for the second demand, no Government worth the name would abdicate its authority. Final decision must always remain with the Government. In their own management, it would be interesting, if the business community were to agree to determine the conditions of employment for its labour in a manner which reflected the demand of labour. Further more, the principal function of a Government is to balance interests of the various conflicting groups. Business community is only one of these groups.

Dropped Crutches

There was one saving grace. The name of Mahatma Gandhi was not mentioned, even once during the session. The business community no longer needed any crutches. The session should serve a very useful purpose. It has indicated the minimum demands of the business community.

THE BALL IS NOW IN GOVERNMENT'S COURT. IT NOW KNOWS THE PRICE WHICH CAN PURCHASE THE WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

THE PRIME MINISTER RIGHTLY DOUBTED THE UTILITY OF ORGANISATIONS, WHICH HAD NO CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN MEMBERS.

The session also demonstrated the declining influence of the Federation over the Government. In the olden days, the members of the Government used to participate in its debates to explain Government's policy and viewpoint. This practice is now abandoned. The resolutions were mechanically proposed and passed. They did not express any appreciation of the tax relief or other assistance Government gave to the mercantile community. On the other hand, they demanded more and more to reach the ideal government of the trading community for the trading community and by the trading community.

The discussion on demands for grants is, for all practical purposes, a waste of time and money. Firstly members have tabled out motions in full knowledge that they would never be moved nor published. The process, however, results in an army of typists cyclostyling the papers. Secondly nine days are allotted to discuss the demands of fifteen Ministries and one Department. The demands of the Ministry of Works, Power and Mines and Labour were discussed one day with morning hours taken up by discussion on the constitutional aspect. Of Laik Ali's adjournment motion. Demands from Health, Education and Transport Ministries have been put down for another day.

It would be obvious that it is physically impossible to discuss the working of two or three Ministries in a couple of hours.

Of course, there is no attempt to reduce expenditure of any Ministry.

Safty Device

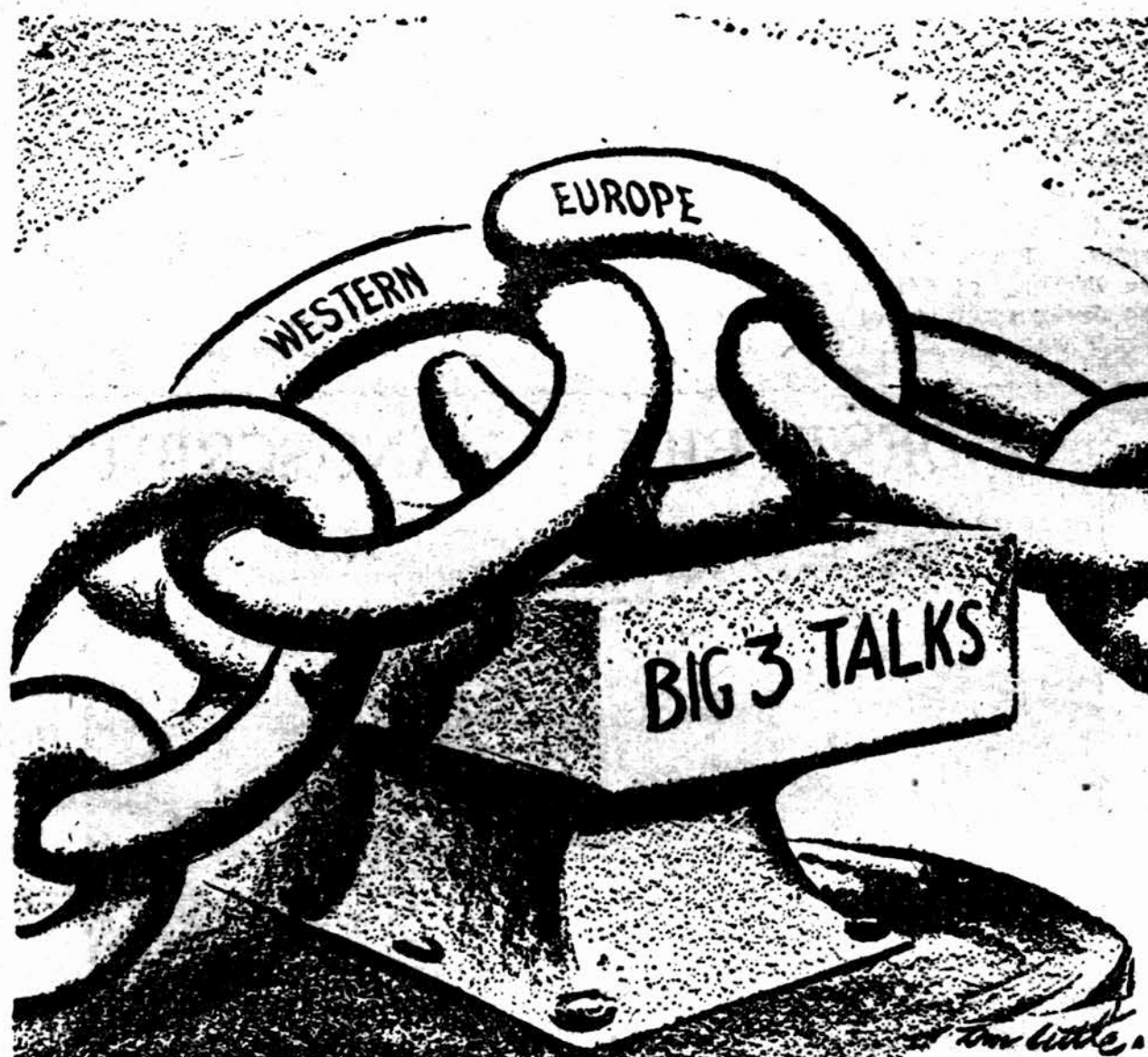
Then again, no day is allotted to discuss the Cabinet grant. In the pre-Independence days, discussion on the Cabinet grant was the most important debate of the year. On this demand alone the House could discuss the Policy of the Government as a whole.

There is yet another safety device adopted this year. A Minister convenes a meeting of all the members, who have tabled out motions before the discussion of his demands for grants by the House in order to remove their apprehensions and doubts.

It will be thus seen that even this shadow play of Parliamentary democracy is being staged indifferently. It would certainly save tax-payer's money, if all the demands were voted down in half a day any morning. The result would be the same.

In Pittsburg, the professional pallbearers' service voted to join a Labour Federation and fixed their charges: Pallbearers in black coats and striped trousers dol. 4 each, in grey flannel dol. 3.50; in blue serge dol. 3.

'SOME MORE WELDING NEEDED'



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

curtail the potentialities of profit-making.

The middle classes have been thrown in as mere pawns in the game, the idea presumably being to rouse their support to the removal of controls.

No body would have questioned the resolution had the Federation, side by side, adopted another resolution, unequivocally condemning black-marketers, profiteers and tax-dodgers. Middle classes will not be taken in by mere expression of sympathy for them.

Adulteration raises another question. The vitality of the middle classes is being sapped by adulterated food. The Federation gapes at the spectacle either in helplessness or with glee.

Apropos unemployment in India, reference is made to Federation's resolution on Vanaspati industry. Vanaspati product caters to an acquired taste. For centuries people of India outside a small belt, including the Punjab and its adjoining parts of the Uttar Pradesh have used oils as the medium of cooking. Oil-pressing industry has been one of the most lucrative cottage industries in the countryside, employing millions of men. If the Federation were really concerned over the growing unemployment in the country, it would not have demanded unfettered development of Vanaspati industry, which has made serious inroads on the fortunes of oil-pressing industry in India.

Nationalisation

A word about the nationalisation.

the mercantile community remains all powerful in the House. Measures like the Industries Regulation Bill or Insurance Bill though drastically modified are still struggling to pass through. Member after member goes for the Government if a few thousand sewing machines are permitted to filter through the high walls of prohibition. If there are no businessmen, there are plenty of their contact men in Parliament to shed their blood for the interests of High Finance.

The second aspect of this problem is even more important. The Federation has made two demands. It has urged that all representatives of the mercantile community on the various advisory bodies should be nominated by it.

Secondly, all decision of the Government would reflect the advice tendered by the mercantile community through the various advisory bodies.

In Various Uniforms

The Government has practically conceded the first demand already. The Government, however, finds that the Federation has not played ball.

It has discovered to its bewilderment that a set of industrialists done different uniforms to represent various interests. They become importers on the Import Advisory Council, exporters on the Export Advisory Council, and industrialists on the Industries Advisory Council. Only the gramophone changes the record remains the same.

For Shattered Nerves

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FLOODLIGHT ON BRITAIN'S HEALTH SERVICE

THERE is much good in Britain's new system of Socialized Medicine, which cannot be overlooked in reaching a fair appraisal of its worth as it faces the test after over 18 months of operation. These gains Britain is firmly determined to keep.

But there are failures, too, on the debit side which must be taken into consideration.

While \$52,000,000 has been spent in one year for eyeglasses, there are 63,000 fewer hospital beds in use today than in 1945. Fifty thousand beds are idle for lack of nurses. Health Service pay remains too low to attract the best from other fields.

Meanwhile, waiting lists grow and urgent operations are postponed. In London, 70,000 were waiting a year ago. Today there are 90,000, all regarded as urgent by their own doctors.

Desperation Tales

"A child with bad tonsils doesn't have a chance of an operation here," says a member of the Essex County Hospital Board, "unless her ears are running and there is a danger of mastoid trouble."

In Surrey, the Secretary of a Regional Hospital Board says there is room only for the most urgent operative cases.

"If an appendix threatened to burst", he says, "we'd find room for the patient. But an ordinary bad appendix—well, he'd probably wait a year; maybe longer."

Every area of Britain has similar tales of desperation. Doctors were promised hundreds of "Health Centres" for group practice; only one has been started and ten are "starting or under consideration".

Tuberculosis claims 400 deaths a week, but tubercular homes with waiting lists in the thousands have idle beds, understaffed for lack of nurses—again, for lack of attractive pay.

Most of these troubles existed long before the Health Service came into being. That was one great reason for the creation of the Health Service.

But they have grown worse, not better. There were 120,000 on waiting lists when the Health Service took over its 2,668 hospitals. Today there are an estimated 200,000.

This, too, is partly understandable. The new health plan has brought to light neglected ailments, and over-worked general practitioners refer more and more patients for hospital care.

But what, floods of letters to editors demand, is the Health Service doing for the future?

The answer is the most serious black mark on the Service's record. It is: Practically nothing.

The key to solution of the problem, Health Minister Aneurin Bevan said in presenting the first programme for the Service, lay in a great expansion of Britain's medical resources.

Everyone agreed. The Bevan Programme promised a scientifically balanced service with hundreds of "Health Centres" for modern group practice—perhaps 100 in London alone—enlarged hospitals and many new ones, homes for the aged and tubercular, new medical schools and "teaching hospitals" to add thousands of doctors, also new nursing schools.

The British public, well aware of its scanty medical resources, has looked to this as its promise of real and lasting improvement in its medical care.

With this promise for the future, it accepted without complaint the downgrading of its medical standards which came with the beginning of the Health Service.

But in 18 months, only one gaudy "sample" health centre has been started, in London. No new hospitals have been started, and no plans have been announced.

Meagre Appropriations

Out of the last year's appropriation of about \$1,024,800,000—almost double the predicted rate—handfuls have been doled out to Regional Hospital Boards.

"We had hoped to repair a wing that was bomb-damaged", says one London Hospital executive. "We got just enough to put in a new boiler, and we only got that because the insurance people condemned the old one."

A new order from the Health Ministry to all Hospital Boards has directed that all plans for capital improve-

Middle Class Takes Full Benefit

BUT DELAYS LEAD TO DESPERATION



ments must be held in abeyance. Meanwhile, a committee is preparing "a five-year programme".

"Today", says 'The Lancet', a medical journal which has fought consistently for the Health Service, "there is small prospect of anything more than a handful of experimental health centres coming into use within the next ten years".

To hundreds of thousands of Britons, sick or with relatives waiting for admission to hospitals, the quiet shelving of the hospital and health centre programmes represents something close to tragedy, and is not offset by glowing figures of the amount spent to provide glasses for neglected eyes.

New Problems

In solving some problems and providing great benefits, it raises new problems that may help or harm large groups.

If there are so many million pounds to spend, for instance, which is more

poverty level, and costing almost twice what had been anticipated.

Call For Higher Standards

Its standards must rise if British medicine is ever to regain what it would have called, before the war, "proper standards".

What this will cost, the British taxpayer is just beginning to guess—and he is probably still happily unaware of all that must be done.

For nearly every informed person seems agreed that a great programme of capital investment—for hospitals, health centres and so on—is only a part of what must be done if standards are to rise.

There must be more doctors, and better pay, so that they can afford to reduce the swollen "lists" of patients and give better attention to the smaller number.

WHAT DOCTOR GETS OUT OF IT

important: Dentures for all, including those who could have bought them, or homes for the aged sick?

Or, if there are so many hospital beds, shall tubercular patients have the priority, or acute surgical cases?

Or, if your family doctor has only 18 hours a day for work, shall a handful of demanding hypochondriacs take time that is needed for more careful attention to the really sick? And if not, how are they to be stopped?

All these, it is developing, are real and urgent questions, with lives depending on the answers.

But one still greater problem faces Britain's great experiment. That is the problem of the health service's future in the economic crisis which confronts Britain today.

The crisis finds the Service operating still on something close to a

There must be greatly expanded medical and nursing education programmes, and a scale of pay for nurses that will attract the better sort of recruits.

There must be more, vastly more, preventive-medicine and public health programmes.

Government speakers and Labour's newspaper, "The Daily Herald", warn workers daily that harder work and more productivity are needed to "save the Social Services".

In all this, Britain is being made aware of the somewhat disturbing fact that Socialized Medicine, with all its benefits, shares inevitably the problematical fortunes of the Socialized State.

It must compete for tax money with socialized housing and the schools, with old-age pensions and food subsidies. If socialized railways lose money,

BY MORLEY CASSIDY

there is so much less for socialized hospital beds.

Thus Britain today, weighing over 18 months' experience, knows that its medical revolution still has far to go before it has done the task it set out to do. It has made the beginning, and cleared the ground. But now come the problems.

Family Benefits

It would be hard to convince William T. Webley that Britain's over 18-month-old health plan is not "the greatest thing that ever hit England."

He has the proof of it—William (Jr.) who is five months old and has a tooth already.

"Not a bad little nipper, for a free one", Webley grins, as the slim and blushing Mrs. Webley bustles around their three-room flat fixing tea. "You couldn't find a better for a hundred guineas".

The Webleys live in a London region of hat and radio and furniture factories. He gets the equivalent of \$18.20 a week as maintenance engineer at the hat factory up the street.

"And that little flirt cost us a neat penny", says Webley, pointing at two-year-old Sadie, with eyes as big as the sweet biscuit she is chewing.

"Between the doctor and the nursing home, she stands us right on 30 guineas. That's five weeks' pay."

Mrs. Webley, pouring the tea, agrees that things couldn't have been nicer than when William (Jr.) was born.

When she learned he was coming, she listed herself with one of the doctors registered as an obstetrician. He gave her two ante-natal examinations, and prescriptions for vitamins and some other drugs and certificates for extra rations of orange juice and milk.

"And when the time came" she says, "I just went to the hospital—the doctor had booked a bed—and I got a nice bed in a ward for six

"A midwife delivered the baby, but of course the doctor was on call if she had needed him. And he gave both me and the baby a post-natal examination afterwards."

Webley nodded triumphantly.

"On top of that, the Government gave us four pounds (about \$11.20) when he was born, for clothes and so on", he said.

Not All Free

Someone might say that all this wasn't exactly free, and Webley would agree gladly.

HE WOULDN'T WANT IT, IF IT WERE FREE.

He pays about 68 cents a week, the same as every other employed or self-employed man in Britain, as his combined health and insurance contribution; and about \$1.62 in income-tax which helps to support the health plan.

"But", says Webley, "Don't forget: This is our second child. So the Government pays us five shillings a week for him, until Sadie—our first—is 16 years old."

"So this little chap pays my health-and-insurance, and gives me tuppence a week for his keep."

All Britain is hoping fervently that he is right about that, for Britain knows that State medicine, in this form or some other, is here to stay.

AND EVERYONE—DOCTORS, THE PUBLIC, Tories and Labourites—WANTS TO MAKE IT WORK.

But all Britain is by no means as certain as William Webley that it is only "little things" that all its "health scheme" as it is called; or that they will "work themselves out" without something akin to a surgical operation.

Another View

And all Britain is by no means as enthusiastic about its own experiences with it.

"You should ask my mother about it", a middle-aged housewife said. "He's been getting terrible cramps of late, and his doctor said it sounded like an ulcer."

"He gave my mother a letter to a hospital specialist and my mother had to take three mornings from his work waiting in the queue to see the specialist. Then the specialist said he'd have to have an X-Ray."

"But the X-Ray people said they had work piled up for five weeks

(Continued on Page 31)



"Wailing wall."

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I KNOW that many of you are attending the Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres in Bombay and Suburbs and other parts of the country. Those who have not been doing so are advised to visit them once at least. I am sure, then, you will never wish to miss them.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has started a training class for its workers, and Shrimati Indira Renu is in charge of it. She has addressed the following:—

Congratulations to those brothers and sisters who attended the first Training Class of the B. P. Balkan-Ji-Bari on Thursday, 9th March. That was encouraging, and as per wishes of the majority of those present at the class, it will be continued.

However, the venue and the times of the classes have been changed, at their suggestion, and the following detailed information is being issued, which may kindly be noted carefully.

1. Until further change, the Theory and Practical Classes will both be held at the Kasarwadi Balkan-Ji-Bari Unit premises; Kasarwadi Municipal Chawls, G North Ward, near the Glass Factory, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
2. The Theory Class will be held on every WEDNESDAY, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), and at first will be conducted by brother Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Indira Renu, and after a short time by certain other friends also.
3. The Practical Class will be held on every THURSDAY at 5 p.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted by Shri Prabhubhai, Shrimati Dhanuben and others.
4. The duration of the Theory Class will be about one hour and of the Practical Class about one and a half-hours.
5. The classes will be conducted in Hindi language.
6. Suggestions for further study and practice will be given by the conductors of the classes, and the trainees are most welcome to ask questions (which may preferably be given in writing in advance), and get their difficulties, if any, solved.
7. The trainees are requested to start a serious study of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Hand-Book (copies, if required, are available at Rs. 1 only each), and to bring with themselves a note-book and a pencil, and to jot down immediately all the important points, and the suggestions and questions that may occur to them.
8. As regards the travelling and other incidental expenses of the workers for attending these classes, they are to manage by themselves—The Units, of course, are at liberty to incur the expenses for their workers, if allowed by their Executive Councils.
9. A test will be taken at the end of duration of the course, and



South Devlali Balkan-Ji Bari girls at their physical culture parade

certificates issued to the successful trainees.

A Young Adventurer

Miss Elizabeth Preston, reviewing a book, "Company of Adventurers", by Louis Hall Tharp (George Hanap, London; 8s. 6d), has related in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" (Annual Subscription—Rs. 4, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1), the following adventurous story of Pierre Radisson which I am sure, will interest you.

Once upon a time there lived in a village on the bank of a famous river, a boy called Pierre Radisson. You will know the name of the river when I tell you that further up the stream are the best known water-falls in the world.

Pierre lived about three hundred years ago in the country that is now called Canada. It was largely wild forest and many of its inhabitants were fierce and warlike, especially the tribe called the Iroquois.

Pierre was born in France, and when his father and mother died, he came with his sister and her husband to a settlement near Quebec. He was an active boy and not afraid of the Red Indians. He made friends with those who lived near and tried to learn their language.

One day, in spite of the warnings of older people, he and some young

friends went out hunting far into the forest, and there they were captured by the Iroquois. His companions were tortured and killed but Pierre was lucky for he was adopted by an Indian family. For some time he lived with the Iroquois but he was homesick and at last managed to escape, and after more adventures he got home to his sister who had given him up for lost.

By this time, he had grown into a strong young man, fond of excitement and far too restless to settle down in a village and remain safely at home. Soon he set off hunting and exploring once more. At this time, the trade in furs was developing. The Red Indians and some white-skinned trappers brought the furs to the towns, but the transport was dangerous and difficult.

Pierre and his brother-in-law travelled north of Lake Superior and learnt that there were great rivers which emptied themselves into an Inland Sea, called Hudson's Bay. Pierre suggested that men shall sail in ships to Hudson's Bay and get the hunters to bring the furs by way of the rivers to meet the ships. This would be easier and less dangerous than the overland route.

This idea was a good one but it is expensive to charter ships! So Pierre decided to go to England to see if the King would help him. After an adventurous voyage, he arrived in England just at the time of the great Plague and Fire of London (I expect you know the date), and he saw King Charles II at Oxford.

The King was delighted with his stories of adventure and attracted by his courage and originality, so he agreed to help him by giving him ships to carry out his plan to fetch the furs by sea. The ships set out and they had many difficulties, but the result of their trading was so successful that in 1670, King Charles gave a Royal Charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay."

Thus the boy who had once been an unknown poor orphan became the founder of an organisation which was to have as great an influence on the history of Canada as the East India Company had on the destiny of India. The 'Hudson's Bay Company,' as it is called for short, is still active and still has trading rights over a large area. Its servants are still adventurers like Pierre, though instead of canoes and sleds, they use motor boats and aeroplanes.

Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari children visited the Milk Colony at Goregaon, went round it and saw and noted everything carefully—and at the end, had a glass of fresh milk each.

Shri Tirath Sabhani, Shrimati Vidya Motvant and brother Shewak Bhojraj visited South Devlali and Nasik, where they met the boys and girls and workers of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Units. Nice programmes were arranged by the children, and a fresh programme of work was chalked out by the workers.

Have you joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada-Gulistan, Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a One anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

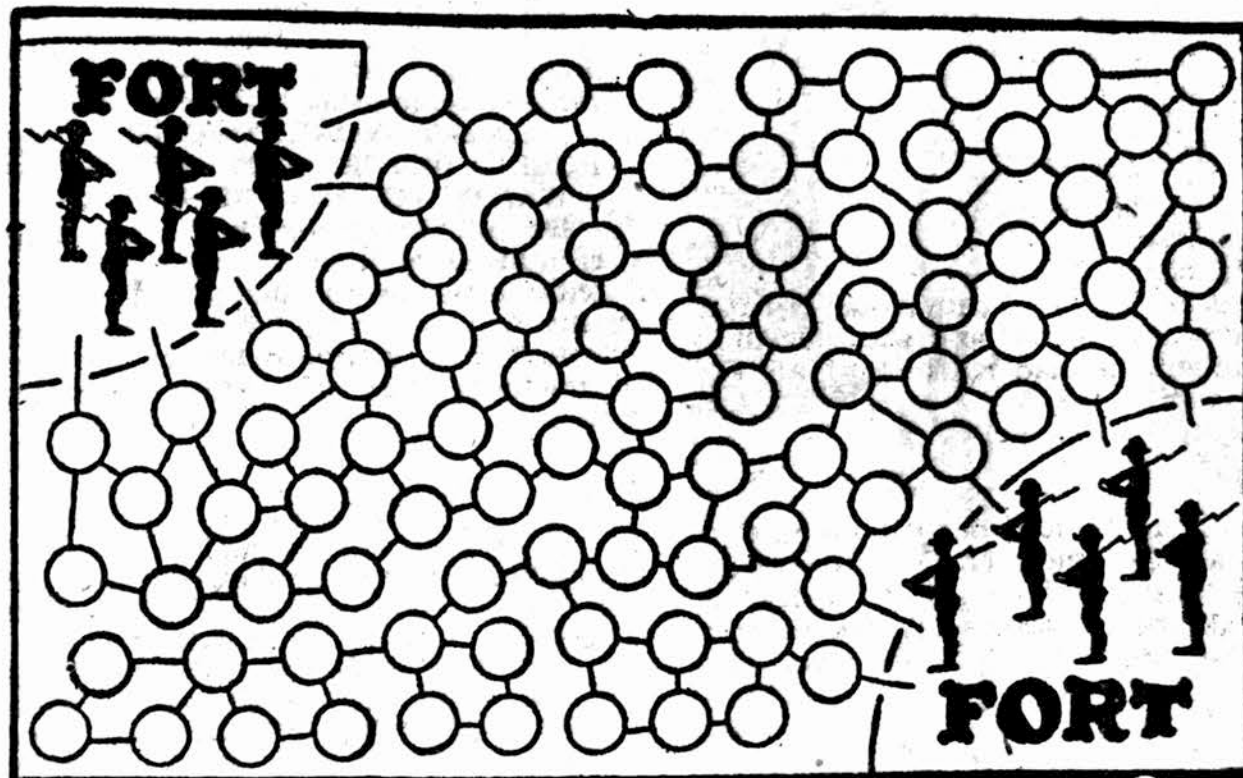
MAHABALIPURAM ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from Page 7)

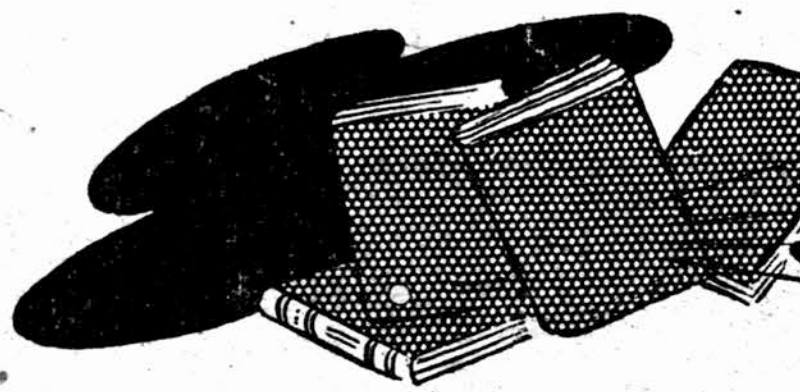
an example of marvellous stone cutting and carving, is quite the most wonderful monument in South India. It is also very interesting as the prototype of the lofty structural and pyramidal temples of later times." In the second is God Shiva as Somaskhanda. The third, the Bhima Rath is an incomplete one. Of the five raths this is the biggest. The car opposite Bhima's Rath is dedicated to Sahadev. The remaining two at the extreme left are known as the Drowpadi and Arjun Raths. Though these two stand on the same platform the Drowpadi Rath has only one floor while the Arjun Rath is a double-storeyed one besides being very ornamental. Shiva, Vishnu and Indra adorn the interior of the Drowpadi Rath. The Arjun Rath is the only one without any ornamented dome, but it contains exquisite sculptured work like a garland seen between the doorway and the dome. The doorway is guarded by two ladies who are also beautifully carved.

"When an eighth-grade teacher arrived in class the other morning, she discovered that all the girls were at the local movie house watching a personal appearance of Perry Como, the crooner. She got in touch with the theater manager by telephone, and a few minutes later, the next day's homework was flashed on the screen."

"I hear your aunt's very rich. Does she enjoy good health?"
"Yes—gloats over it."



Here we have two Forts, each manned by five soldiers. Let players take five counters each of different colours, and start at the Forts; then move alternately, making each move along the lines to a circle—only one at a time. If you can drive one of your enemies off to a circle where you can capture him on the next move by moving on to that circle you can remove the captured piece. The one who gets the most men into his opponent's Fort wins the game.



Talking of Books —

The following five books have been published by the Nav Jivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

1. **GANDHIJINI SANKSHIPT ATMA KATHA**, by Mathuradas Trikamji, Price Rs. 1.
2. **BAPUNI ZANKHI**—By Kaka Kalelkar, Price Rs. 1.
3. **GANDHIJI SATHE GOLMEJMAN**, —By Ghanshyamdas Birla, Price Rs. 1.
4. **RAMA NAM**,—By Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Price Annas 10.
5. **SARDAR VALLABHBHAI NAN BHASHANO (1918 to 1947)**—By Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh and Uttamchand Dipchand Shah, Price Rs. 5.

The first book called a vast biography of Gandhiji, is cent per cent the autobiography written by Gandhiji reproduced in his own words, but in an abridged form. It is intended for the use of students; but elders can as well benefit by it. Although abridged, it gives a complete picture of Mahatma's life as originally written in Hindi and translated into Gujarati. It gives 101 reminiscences of Gandhiji's life consisting of interesting incidents, all illustrative of his philanthropic work, such as the sucking out a scorpion's poison from the body of a fellow prisoner, or relieving his prison cook of the lameness in his walk by means of regulating his diet. Although it partakes of the nature of light literature, it is a valuable contribution to the understanding of Gandhiji's life.

The third book is also a translation from Hindi of a work written by Mr. Birla who had gone to England when Gandhiji went there to attend the Second Round Table Conference as a delegate of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1931). This diary regularly kept by Mr. Birla furnishes most delightful reading. He has woven into it sidelights on Gandhiji's stay in London, which are very significant, as even trivial incidents noted in this

(Continued from Page 8)

brother Daulat Rao and he were closely acquainted, and that is why Vithu used to come to their house sometimes. But now his visits became more frequent, not to meet Daulat Rao but to have a vision of Sarja.

It was the Dassera day. That was the principal day of the 'jatra' of the Goddess in the temple built on a hill-lock near the village. All the members of Sarja's family went out in the evening in a bullock-cart to attend the 'jatra', and they were to return home the next day. Poor Sarja was left alone in the house. To keep her company in the night an old grandmother of the neighbourhood was called. As there was no one in the outer room of the house, Sarja slept with the old woman in that room. The two women were talking for some time. Then the old woman fell asleep. Sarja alone was awake. Somehow she could not get sleep and she kept tossing on the bed restlessly. In the meantime, she heard the sound of footsteps outside the door. She concentrated her attention, and began to listen to the sound, when there was a slow tap on the panels of the door, and she heard her name "Sarja" called out in a low voice. Who could he be? Vithu? Undoubtedly this was Vithu's voice.

Sarja was startled, and she got up from her bed. She had no idea as to why he had come at that hour of the night; and she could not decide as to whether she felt joy or fear because of his coming to her at that time. Thinking that if she delayed and he tapped again, the old woman might wake up, she got out of her bed at once, and unchained the door quietly without making any sound. Vithu stepped in, and seeing the old woman sleeping near the bed of Sarja he was nonplussed and felt disappointed, because in the evening when he was sitting in his shop, he had seen all the members of her family passing his shop in bullock-cart and he had noticed that Sarja was not amongst them. Of course, believing that she would be all alone in the house, he had come there with some motive.

But finding the old woman there, he felt disappointment. But he had decided to carry out his resolve. Neither of them could utter a word, because of the old woman. Different thoughts

SOME INTERESTING GUJARATI BOOKS

interesting diary serve to illustrate those unchangeable principles on which Gandhiji lived his simple and austere life. Illustrations of his various movements while in England add to the value of this book.

Rama Nama

The fourth book is a translation of the composition in English compiled by Shri Bharatan Kumarappa of the writings of Gandhiji on Rama Nam—prayer to Rama being the panacea for all ills, physical and mental and the solver of all difficulties, if the name is uttered in full faith and his help solicited in the proper spirit. From his childhood the influence of this magic word was impressed on him by his nurse Rambha, and when his end came, he died with the words, "Rama, Rama" on his lips. His faith in Rama never wavered. Gandhiji resorted to nature for the cure of bodily ills. Fresh air, massage, baths (hydropathy), clay or earth poultices, diet regulation, etc. were the remedies prescribed by him for those who suffered from bodily ailments. Rama Nama he prescribed for those suffering from mental ills. The Ashram founded by him at Uruli for naturopathy cure has provision for the teaching the efficacy of Rama Nam.

Sardar Patel

The fifth book is a substantial volume of 640 pages, containing speeches of Sardar Vallabhbhai for nearly the last thirty years (1918 to 1947). Sardar's firmness and individuality but for which India would not have been what it is to day, are well-known. He is terse in his speech and effective. The strokes he delivers are hammer-strokes. His speeches in Gujarati have given a new vigour and style to his mother tongue. This collec-

tion is a valuable addition to Gujarati language and literature apart from political significance.

Mrs. Munshi's Book

'JIVANMANTHI JADETS', by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, published by the Gurjar Granth Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 5 (1949).

This is the second edition of Mrs. Munshi's work, first published in 1932. It is a collection of 17 stories composed by her bearing on various aspects of our social life and on manifestations of human nature. They have proved popular and there has been a persistent demand for this reprint, as both the subjects selected by her and her style of writing have impressed the reading public favourably.

Poems On Parsi Prophet

'ASO JARTHUSHTA NE HRIDAYA KAVYO' by the late Hridaya Yogi Phophet, Amrit Shah. Published by Jayantilal Shah, Raja Mehtani Pate, Ahmedabad, Price Rs. 4 (1949).

The late Amrit Shah, the composer of the poems under notice, was known to the present writer when Mr. Shah was serving in the Judicial Department of the Palanpur State. He remembers to have introduced him to the late Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji for publication of his first efforts to describe in verse the life-work of the Parsi prophet, viz. Gazalman Garha. Mr. Shah was a Zoroastrian in belief, though a Hindu by birth. He has studied the religion of the Parsis and tried to reproduce it in Gujarati verse to the best of his ability. Kavi Narmadashankar had shown the way by writing some verses on Ahuramazda, but Mr. Shah's work is more comprehensive and valuable as he has studied closely the literature on the subject. The 160 poems published in this volume

COMPOSITIONS ON ZOROASTER

"AMRUT ANJALI", published by Mr. Jayantilal A. Shah, from Rajmata's Pole, Brahmaburi, Ahmedabad.

Late Mr. Amrutlal Shah, a journalist, had left unpublished quite a large number of verses, and devotional songs. Though a non-Parsi by birth, he specialised in compositions on Zoroaster, Zoroastrianism, and the Gathas, the rich religious lore left by Lord Zoroaster. Mr. Jayantilal, the dutiful son of Mr. Amrutlal, has published six books on Zoroaster. Zoroastrianism and the Gathas. The book under review is the seventh of the series, in Gujarati. The compositions breathe the finest sentiments for enabling life, exhorting all to take to the right path of Righteousness, to afford succour to the afflicted and the aggrieved, and to avoid rancour and hate. "Do not forget the Gathas", the author exhorts, "pray to God and devote yourself to people's welfare." The book is dedicated to Mr. Jayantilal's late friend, Mr. Erachsha J. Mehta, whose useful and noble life was cut short in young age. With the help of donors Mr. Jayantilal is doing the useful work of bringing to light unpublished works of his father, a truly commendable activity.

A. K.

by Mr. Amrit's dutiful son, bear on various aspects of Holy Zarthosht and they serve the purpose of acquainting Gujarati readers—Hindus and Muslims—with the truths embodied in the religion propagated by the prophet and the eternal struggle between good and evil, Ahuramazda and Ahriman.

K.

THE PHILIPPINE GANDHI

(Continued from Page 5)

the tenants are told how to vote. As long as tenants remain under the bondage of the landlords, democratic institutions don't do them much good."

It is sheer love for man that has impelled him to sacrifice position, comfort, security and even friendship. Love does not smack of violence. It does not smack of cowardliness either. Says he: "What is the use of a Social Justice Programme if you cannot prevent the capitalists from sabotaging it at every step? How can you bring about a change in social relations unless you allow strikes—'though we don't want violence?' That is the only solution—let the social forces have free play, but try to 'avoid' actual violence. These men should be allowed to strike, to picket, to defend themselves. The Filipino peasant is the most peaceful person in the world. He would never use force if there were any other way." Brave words these!

Gentle, soft-spoken, and saintly looking, this frail little man with thin but firm hands, and with eyes keen and bright behind the steel-rimmed glasses lives very simply and one amidst the people he serves. His dress is simple—just a cotton jacket and trousers Chinese style. His little house is barely furnished—Greek, Latin, English classics in his shelf being the only luxury.

Pedro Abad Santos has gladly given up much for his love for man and for his faith in a cause. What is more he relentlessly, ceaselessly works for the amelioration of mankind (a small section of it, if you please) and that with the matchless weapons of unreserved love and non-violence. That is exactly what has made him the Philippine edition of Gandhiji.

accident and that it was self-immolation. But all the members felt exceedingly satisfied with the result that the undesirable person was some how got rid of without any stain on the family's name and reputation. And now Sarja, despised by all, escaped all ignominy and calumny.

(Translated from the original in Marathi written by Mrs. Sarlabai Karwarkar of Ghatkopar and published in the item of the Marathi magazine "Stree" published by the Kerloskar Press, Kerloskar Wadi, District Satara).

Sarja's Self-Immolation



crowded into the brain of Sarja. She waited for Vithu to speak. But without uttering any word Vithu caught her hand, and lead her into the inner room taking care not to make any sound of footsteps, and bolted the connecting door.

Sarja now realised as to why Vithu had come. That worship with love which she till today paid to Vithu, that touch of hands of that day when the mirror had broken into pieces, that quietness of night, and closeness of Vithu all these compelled her to fall an easy victim to the temptation of the moment without the least resistance. And her body which till now was aspiring for Vithu's touch got entwined in Vithu's arms. At last on the fateful Dassera day, when territorial boundaries have to be crossed by custom, Sarja crossed the boundary line of her maidenhood.

For many days after that incident of the night, Vithu did not even come to Sarja's house. This thing did not escape Sarja's attention. She used to think of several reasons as to why Vithu had not come, but she found not a single reason satisfactory. While doing her chores, such thoughts crowded in her mind. If she heard a strange voice, she would try to listen to it intently. Because of her helpless conditions, she could not go out all by herself and seek and meet Vithu; and she feared to make enquiries about him. As days passed in this mental restlessness, she one day experienced a strange feeling or restlessness in her body, and at this she was terrified. By that momentary temptation of that night what terrible calamity had fallen on her! What must be her mental conditions, when she realised that she was pregnant? There was no trace of Vithu. The apprehension that this fact of pregnancy may be discovered one day by the members of the family terrified her. Where was she to seek shelter? She decided to make enquiries of the whereabouts of Vithu from Daulat Rao, on his return home. Accordingly when Daulat Rao returned

in the evening, she asked him as she had decided about Vithu. Daulat said to her.

"Do you not know? Since a long time he has gone to Boregaon. He went there on the day next after the Dassera. Yesterday on the 5th instant, his marriage with the daughter of the Patil of Boregaon was also celebrated, and it is heard that he is coming back here with his newly wedded wife after three or four days?"

Hearing these words, Sarja felt as if a heavy stone had fallen on her head, and she was being crushed under it. She was extremely terrified, and she received a mental shock. All her big hopes were broken into bits. She felt as if she was thrown down into a deep valley from a high precipice. For several nights she had no sleep and she used to lie tossing in her bed restlessly. In her mind, she despised Vithu, but she knew that she herself was equally guilty because on that night after Vithu had forced her into the inner room, and realising his intent, if she had cried for help, that old woman would have waked up, and all this calamity would have been averted. But at that time she fell a victim to the temptation.

She had no other thought in her head except of Vithu. Then what good was it to blame Vithu alone? After doing what he did, and accomplishing his intent, he had shaken off all the responsibility of the act and all the consequences of it had to be suffered by her alone.

At this juncture one day her eldest sister-in-law noticed her condition, and soon all the members of the family came to know about it. All gathered to make her existence intolerable, and she then prayed to God for deliverance. In the sight of all, her fault was not unpardonable. After great deliberation that night she came to a decision, and after many days she had deep and quiet sleep.

The next-day news spread out to the effect that Sarja had died of burning. No one felt any suspicion of her death by burning, because being blind, she must have burnt herself while cooking food. But the members of the family knew the truth behind the

WHEN GORILLAS WRESTLE DOLL TALKS



(Continued from Page 5)

house and climbed on tables in the basement billiard room. Like John Daniel, the ate rose-buds in the garden and wrestled on the wide lawn. As they progressed, Mrs. Lintz cared for them as though they were children. She oiled their coats, faces and hands. She extracted Gargantua's baby teeth by pulling on a gunny sack. The loose fangs became enmeshed in it as he held it in his mouth. Even after her gorilla boarders began to assume formidable proportions, she still permitted them to wander in the house.

It was a strange but happy household. The apes were hard to keep up with, but Mrs. Lintz had developed a deep affection for them.

Massa liked nothing better than to mop the kitchen floor. One day he was engaged in this household chore when Mrs. Lintz slipped on the wet floor. As she fell, one of her feet struck the gorilla. Massa jumped and overturned the bucket. The water flew in the air and the ape became frightened. Such unaccustomed antics upset him. Suddenly, Mrs. Lintz heard the low, guttural noise that a gorilla makes when it charges.

As the ape leaped on her she raised her right arm to protect her throat. The gorilla bit her arm time and again, breaking a large blood vessel. A woman visitor ran into the kitchen, grabbed an iron skillet and brought it down on the gorilla's head, knocking Massa out cold.

BATTLE WITH BRUTE

The friend ran out for help and Mrs. Lintz started to crawl across the floor. Reviving, the ape shook his head and charged again, this time tearing open the calf of his owner's right leg. Mrs. Lintz managed to kick him with the other foot. Massa drew back and, before another charge, Mrs. Lintz crawled from the room and closed the door. The anthropoid became quiet and keepers whom Mrs. Lintz retained came running and got Massa back to his cage.

Weeks later, when her 22 bites had healed, Mrs. Lintz went back into Massa's cage. She said the ape appeared to have no direct recollection of the attack, but realized that he had conquered her. Her quasi-human friend had assumed a dominant attitude. Her foster-parental association with him was gone. Soon after, Mrs. Lintz sold Massa to the Philadelphia Zoo.

Mrs. Lintz continued to enter Gargantua's cage when he was a powerful animal of some 400 pounds. But gradually he, too, became obstreperous. He would fly into rage when she went away from him and, as he became more ferocious, the woman gave up entering his cage. Finally, she decided that Buddy, grown to 460 pounds, could no longer be classed as a household pet; so she sold him to John Ringling North, head of the circus. It was then that his name was changed to Gargantua the Great.

EMOTIONAL MAKEUP

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson had sold a pair of mountain gorillas to the San Diego Zoo. The animals were alleged to be mates. There they came under the care of Mrs. Belle J. Benchley, the kind, motherly director of the institution. Again the instinct and intuition of woman prevailed. Mrs. Benchley raised them successfully and both of the great beasts weighed more than 600 pounds at the time they died. Unluckily they turned out to be two males instead of a pair. Mrs. Benchley is now raising three more young gorillas.

Down in Cuba, Mrs. E. Kenneth Hoyt was rearing Toto, who became Mrs. Gargantua, in luxurious surroundings.

The success of the women, and the instances of gorillas dying upon removal from a happy environment, gradually brought close observers the realization that there was something deeply emotional in a gorilla's make-up. They learned that companionship and a sense of security were vital to their well-being. They learned that once a young gorilla begins to mope, it is more than temporary moroseness. They know now that when this melancholy sets in, there is an unfilled void in the young ape's consciousness that can lead to death.

Lee S. Crandall, general curator at the New York Zoological Park, puts it this way: "A kitten won't die because nobody plays with him. He'll eat and he'll grow. But if a young gorilla lacks security and companionship, he becomes morose. If he becomes morose, he goes down and down. If happy he has an almost unlimited capacity for play. And if you encourage the animal psychologically, his limits are unbounded. Until recently, we

never knew how happy a gorilla could be. I still think it's the establishment of security that does it."

Curator Crandall says that even the actions of human beings in the presence of young gorillas is a factor. In the old days, he said, a small, unhappy gorilla looked so sad and forlorn that it was infectious. His keeper, on looking at the bundle of sadness each day, would become sad, too, and would go about his duties with a long face and dismal air. This made the gorilla even sadder.

Now, Crandall says, they insist that the keeper act jovial in the presence of a young gorilla, whether he feels that way or not. If the keeper has a hang-over or trouble at home, he mustn't show it around the gorilla cage. When he brings the animal's food, he must be gay.

That is the reason why genial Jim Reilley is the gorilla keeper at the Bronx Zoo.

Reilley's Irish face gives him an edge in any battle against melancholia. His grin is perpetual and his laugh carries conviction. He has lived so long with Oka and Makoko, the zoo's prize pair of gorillas, that their relationship is far greater than that usually existing between keeper and zoo denizen. Recently I watched him enter the cage with Oka, the 300-pound female.

Oka put her arms around him and they began a playful wrestling match. Oka started to chew his shoulder. Reilley reached around and started tickling the ape in the ribs. Soon the two of them were laughing uproariously. Some visitors came along and they started laughing. I began to laugh, too. I laughed so much that I began to feel psychologically adjusted myself.

YOUNG CHIMPANZEE

But such a scene as this represents the end of a long chain of adjustments. When a baby gorilla is captured in Africa, the shock of leaving natural family life is overcome with the aid of native women. Philip Carroll, the animal collector who has brought in most of the gorillas in this country, says that if a newly captured gorilla becomes downcast and refuses to eat, he might as well be turned loose in the jungle again.

But once a partial adjustment, at least, is made, the young ape is put on a plane and transported quickly. On arrival in New York, another adjustment is made at the animal dealer's establishment. The anthropoid offspring is placed in charge of a woman. After at least a month's quarantine, the gorilla is taken to the zoo, where another woman or an especially ingratiating male keeper starts work on the final job of fitting the creature to its new life.

There are many pitfalls along the way. Last November, George Vierheller, director of the St. Louis Zoological Park, received a small gorilla named Bobo. He put it in the ape and monkey house and the other animals started an uproar, as they usually do when a strange creature arrives. Bobo, who weighed only 14 1/2 pounds, was upset by the racket. He became frightened and lonely. Mr. Vierheller was fearful of losing his gorilla, so he had his ape keeper, Frank Florsek, take the youngster home with him.

Bobo quickly became a member of the Florsek family. Mrs. Florsek, who had raised three children, took charge of him and he became deeply attached to her. Mr. Vierheller was pleased, until he discovered that it was impossible to get Bobo away again. When attempts were made, he howled something awful. A young chimpanzee was sent to live with the family, in hopes that Bobo might transfer his attachment to his anthropoid cousin. Bobo spurned him and clung to his human associates.

Now Mr. Vierheller is in the curious predicament of having a healthy and valuable ape (young gorillas bring up to dol. 7,500 delivered) but he can't put him on exhibition in the zoo. He announced that he is going to get another young gorilla to add to the Florsek family. The scheme is that Bobo and the new gorilla will be happy with each other and then can be brought back to the zoo together.

Meanwhile, Bobo plays around the house under the watchful eye of Mrs. Florsek. He now weighs 48 pounds.

Like other officials of the country's large zoos, Mr. Vierheller hopes to be the first to breed gorillas in captivity. The competition is keen, but so far it has just so happened that no American zoo has had a well-adjusted pair of fully grown gorillas. The San Diego Zoo's great mountain gorillas were both males. There are



A doll that is "almost human" will be seen and heard at the Ideal Homes Exhibition which opens in London this month. The doll talks—it says "Mummy, mummy, mummy, pick me up!" and then very plaintively "I want my mummy"....The doll also SINGS—"Twinkle, twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are" and it laughs and gurgles, and of course cries and goes to sleep....The doll operates from a sound track and a clockwork motor. The sounds were recorded by eight year old Susan Watts, whose father is a recording expert. The child's voice will soon be heard in many parts of the world. Special recordings will be made for the countries to which the doll is to be exported—including Belgium, Hong Kong, Singapore and the West Indies—besides the British Commonwealth—Denmark, France, Switzerland etc.

giant males in various zoos—such as Bushman, in Chicago, who is the finest specimen in America. Mr. and Mrs. Gargantua were both acquired when they were large and the circus never risked putting them in the same cage. They might have fought, rather than spooned, and anybody would shudder at the thought of trying to separate 900 pounds of fighting gorilla.

The New York Zoo stands the best chance of being the first to have a gorilla family. Oka, the 300-pound female, and Makoko, the 422-pound male, are nine and eleven years old respectively and have almost reached maturity. They grew up together and are adjusted gorillas. As they increased in size, their play got rougher and rougher. Finally, they were separated, because Makoko developed the habit of playfully heaving his girl friend against the wall and then eating all her food.

This was just juvenile play, but it must be remembered that the strength of a gorilla is beyond belief. Gargantua used to twist a truck tire into pretzel shapes without any show of effort. One investigator estimated that the strength of a gorilla is seven times greater than that of man. Furthermore, they just don't know their own strength.

ANTHROPOIDS AT PLAY

Each morning, Oka and Makoko are permitted to play together for an hour or more. Recently, I was on hand early to watch this performance. The apes had just finished their breakfast of fruit and vegetables. The doors of their shift cages were opened and they hurried through them, both realizing it meant the play hour was at hand. After their cages had been cleaned the doors opened again and the gorillas returned.

Slowly, the steel door between their cages opened and Makoko walked into Oka's cage. At first the apes appeared to ignore each other, but close scrutiny showed they were watching each other out of the corners of their eyes. After pacing back and forth with great dignity, the two came together and held hands. For a few minutes they sat there like a couple of massive kids about to play London Bridge Is Falling Down.

Now they'll start kiddin' around," Reilley said, grinning.

He had no sooner said it than Makoko stood up and beat his chest with both fists. (Gorillas express either pleasure or anger by beating their chests.) Then the two started to wrestle. What a sight! More than 700 pounds of frisky gorilla in a tickling match!

Sometimes they bend forward from the waist, like professional wrestlers, their heads together and their hands groping for holds. Once they got holds, they started rocking back and forth. Sometimes they rolled over and over on the floor. Sometimes they tickled each other in the ribs. At times, one of the other would break suddenly and flee through the door into the other cage. This usually resulted in a wild chase. Occasionally, Makoko would walk over and kick the steel door of his shift cage with the flat of his foot. When he did, the whole building seemed to shake. They have to keep replacing the doors because he kicks them out of shape.

As the two played, the sound of compressed-air drills and concrete mixers could be heard coming from over near the Reptile House where a home for the four great apes—gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees and gibbons—is under construction. This will be a moated palace, incorporating the latest ideas in ape housing. Makoko and Oka will occupy the royal suite in this dol. 450,000 chateau when it is opened next summer.

There they will have indoor quarters and, for summertime, an outdoor yard where visitors can watch them across the moat, instead of peering through bars.

Oka and Makoko will soon be full-fledged adults. Their new quarters with the outdoor yard will provide more natural living conditions. They are in fine health and spirits. With these advantages, it is expected that, sometime within the next few years, the New York Zoo will become the first zoo in the world to exhibit a gorilla family, complete with offspring.

ART NOTES *By D.G. Vyas.*

INDIA'S cultural history covering the period of the Muslim rule needs to be compiled in detail and with maximum accuracy, as in face of ample available material it is construed by interested persons in a manner which serves their purpose.

The Muslim influence on music and dance, particularly in the North has been deliberately exaggerated by some, while it has been made light of by others.

Wrong Claims

Consequently purists have developed strong prejudice against a few forms of dance and music, while some foreigners and their ardent followers in India have dogmatically pronounced the touch of Muslim influence wherever it did not exist. Both the parties have miserably failed to appraise correctly the development of classical music and dance within the period of last eight centuries. A greater loss to the art of classical dance is likely to be the sad consequence of frivolous controversies and rival claims.

A fresh instance of rival claim has recently come to light. A lady dancer, who has migrated to Pakistan, proposes to devote herself to the task of developing Muslim dances; and before embarking upon her mission she has all of a sudden discovered that the field which she wants to cultivate is not barren. The silly announcement made by her goes to show that she has to turn to India in search of material.

The Pakistani dancer sets forth a curious hypothesis that what was generally known as Indian dancing and music has been, to a great extent, introduced and developed by Muslims. Her countrymen are bound to be flattered by her verdict, but it is significant to note that the statement made by her is vague and amounts to a travesty of historical facts.

Kathak, Not Muslim

In wild enthusiasm to assert herself as an authority on dance, she makes a ridiculous statement that Kathak dance was essentially a Muslim dance. She further argues that Manipuri dance had traits of Muslim art. One wonders why she has spared Bharat Natyam and Kathakali. Her claim on original Kathak as a part of Muslim contribution—is absurd and as such it cannot be conceded.

If this Pakistani dancer means, by Kathak, the type which she used to dance in this country, it should be presented to her as it was not Indian in character. This Kathak and her other dances will make a pioneering contribution to the dance of Pakistan. Such dances will now easily acquire new nationality. The loss of her Kathak will be a gain to India.

Uninformed Critics

There are some dance-critics and fastidious dancers in this country also who have superciliously decried Kathak, because they have discovered, without inquiry, Muslim influence in it. And such irresponsible people are expected to welcome the Pakistani dancer's view which goes further than their.

Do these enemies of Kathak know much about India's complex system of dance-art? Their deep-rooted prejudice against the Kathak school is by itself a reply in the negative. It also signifies that dance-appreciation affected by them is sheer hypocrisy. Such self-styled critics and exponents of dance have disdained Kathak on wrong assumption that it was corrupted by Muslim influence. On the other hand they have acknowledged with gratefulness the contribution made by Muslims

India's dance and music—Perversion of historical facts—Latest attack on Kathak—Misleading writings on music—Ban on Thumari in Pakistan—Classical music and A.I.R.—Honour, saint poets and composers—Tamasha' in future.

to music. They will repudiate such revealing contradictions in their attitude, because to them dance and music are altogether different arts.

Older Than Muslim Age

The authentic Kathak has the basis and distinctive technique of the classical Indian dance. It has both "Nritta" and "Nritya"—the forms in which the dance-technique of other classical schools has been divided. Also it is both "Lasya" and "Tandava" in the expression of Bhavas and has its own range of symbolic Abhinaya.

Enough proof is available to establish its identity as an authentic classical dance and to trace its antiquity far posterior to the Muslim age.

In its original form Kathak was danced to the classical talas like Chantal, Dhamar etc. and not to Kerba and Dadra. In the North it was recognised as a school of classical dance.

A writer in a certain magazine made a sweeping statement sometime ago that there was no vestige of Dhruvpad in the days of Gopal Nayak. He, thus, made a poor exhibition of his knowledge of music history. Now a contributor to the issue of the "Asiatic Digest" of February, 1950, has come out with a startling discovery that Tansen had simplified the complex Dhruvpad mode of singing and had evolved a new one called the Khyal. One has to pity the abysmal ignorance of this writer about the wealth of Dhruvpad composed and sung by Tansen.

Tansen has come to be regarded as the foremost musician, because of his Dhruvpad singing. His was the age of Dhruvpad and not Khyals. The motive of writers in propagating false information is quite obvious. In their articles they disingenuously suppress the composer's role in music in order to glorify, in comparison to ancient pioneers, their own 'gurus' who were

the process of prohibition, elimination and modification. It was suggested in this context that the names of tunes and then the process will probably be changed so that they might appear to be Muslim in meaning. Such a suggestion is likely to be readily accepted and then the process will probably be completed by tying western harmony to the tail of Indian music. All such devices, even if cleverly carried out, will fail to change the basis of Indian music.

Music And Radio

Addressing the conference of station Directors of the All India Radio at New Delhi, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said that their's was the dual role of the administrator and organiser. The broadcasting station, he added, was a school and also a centre of music and literary and cultural activity. So far the broadcasting station has functioned more or less as a clearing house of music irrespective of its standards. It is now for the Government to develop the clearing house into a real centre of music, art and literature.

The music policy of the radio requires to be thoroughly overhauled in consultation with accredited exponents of all the classical schools and not at the discretion of departmental officials. Programmes should be replanned according to a well-thought scheme and they should be well balanced by adequate representation of every classical mode of singing. As a department of the State, it should be the duty of the radio to create the taste of listeners for higher music and not to serve, in profusion, film songs and light varieties regardless of their poetic and musical merits on the plea that they were in demand by the people.

Honour To Celebrities

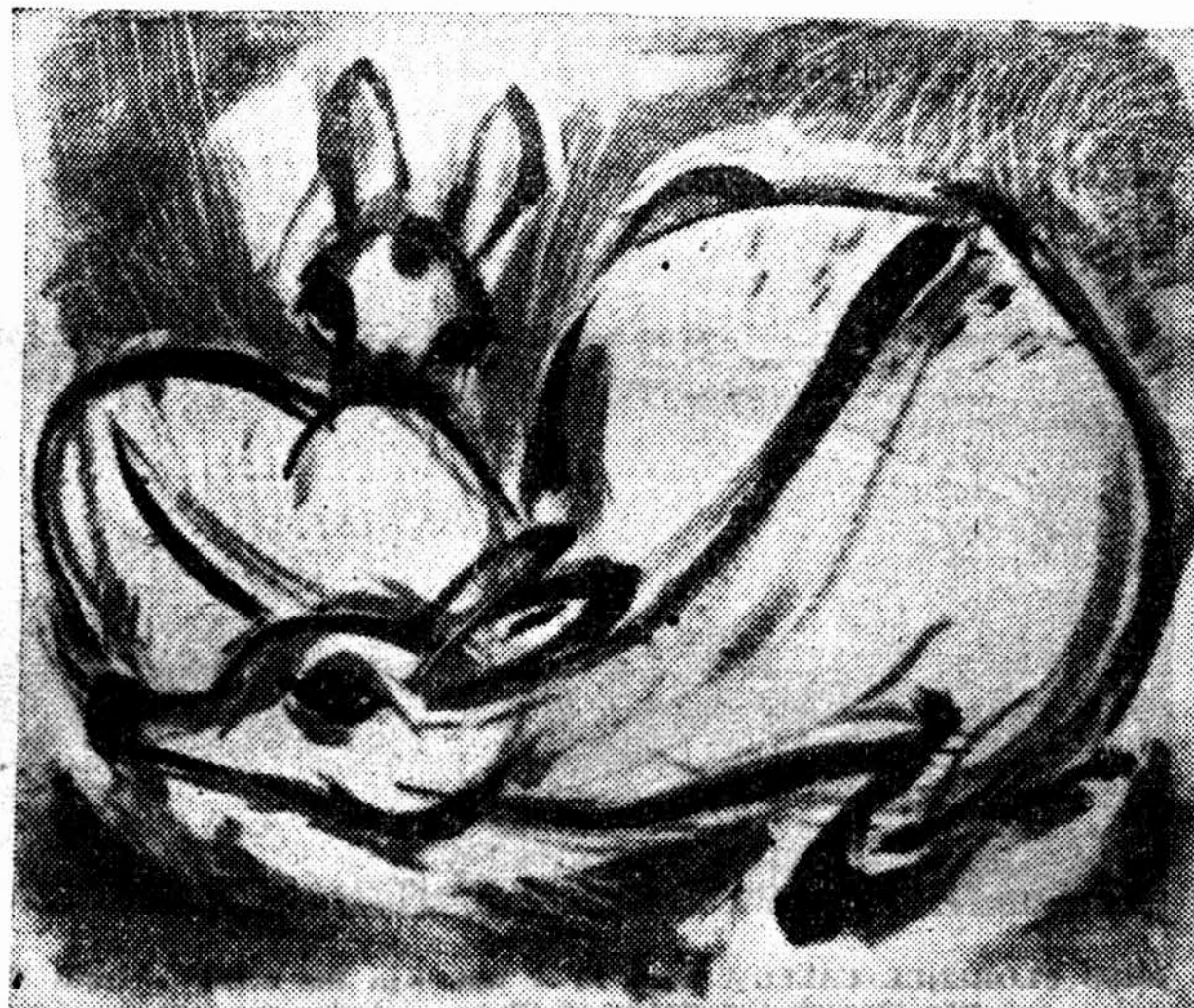
The celebration of the tercentenary of Sant Tukaram in Maharashtra and Bombay was the type of functions which should be more frequent now in free India. On this occasion, the Government of Bombay has taken a welcome decision to reprint two volumes of the collection of Tukaram's poems. The Government should extend this privilege to other saint-poets of Tukaram's rank all throughout the State.

In the case of Tukaram, Bombay has set a precedent which the Governments of other states should follow. Among them, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will find plenty of material inside its territory. Poets who were composers and musicians and who included among them several devotees flourished in a large number in Uttar Pradesh within the last few centuries; and they have made pioneering and magnificent contribution to music and poetry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh should honour at least the leading celebrities in music by collecting and publishing unpublished music compositions left by them. Vraj alone will yield a large part of such heritage.

"Tamasha"

A Committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the question of regulating and controlling Tamasha—which is a traditional form of popular entertainment in Maharashtra. The recommendations made by this Committee are likely to be conducive to improvement of the moral tone of Tamasha. In the long run, Tamasha with the improvements suggested by the Committee should find greater popularity.

The Government has accepted the recommendations with the exception of a few with regard to the question of encouragement. The Government has taken the right view that it would be better to leave Tamasha to patronage of the people. The state should step in particularly when any traditional form of art a entertainment faces the danger of extinction. India has lost in the past much of her art through the lack of popular appreciation and also through indifference on the part of the Government.



Deer And Fawn

—By N. S. Bendre.

Kathak is not a foreign import or spurious dance-form.

The Muslim contribution to music has been already acknowledged. Indians have been gratefully conscious of elaboration and propagation of classical music by Muslim musicians. Let Pakistanis divide dance and music in any manner that suits their convenience, but on the soil of India there should be no invidious discrimination in arts on a communal basis. Supercilious contempt of Kathak dance for imaginary Muslim influence on it is an affront to the Muslim genius which has imparted vitality and variety to music and played an important role in perpetuating it as a national heritage.

Vagaries Of Music World

While Kathak dance was ridiculed and disdained, frantic efforts have been made in the music-world to nail the origin of the Khyal mode of singing to the Muslim genius and to stretch its antiquity prior to the Dhruvpad-Dhamar school. Stray articles have, of late, appeared in some magazines suppressing the glorious period of Dhruvpad composers and singers and linking with the Tansen school in a procrustian manner a few prominent executants and notation-makers of the present times.

merely executants and notation-makers. The other motive is to thrust upon the public mind the Khyal singing as the whole of classical music, so that whatever of the Dhruvpad school has survived might die out and leave a clear field for Khyal singers. Books and articles written by uninformed persons render a great disservice to music. In the age of freedom of expression, there should be effective control over exhibition of ignorance or propagation of false information especially in the sphere of art as it misleads the public.

Music In Pakistan

According to a recent report, the Pakistan Radio has imposed a ban on the singing of Thumaris.

THE REASON ASSIGNED BY THE AUTHORITIES IS THAT THE THUMARI SONGS ARE IN HINDI.

The report, further, states that songstresses of Pakistan have entered a protest against the ban and have pleaded for keeping art away from the Urdu-Hindi or Hindu-Muslim controversy. These songstresses were trained in Indian music. With the elimination of Thumaris therefore, their scope of singing will be curtailed to some extent.

The ban indicates intention of move to Pakistanise music of India by

Let us talk
it over—

SPRING time is here and so also the mating season or rather the marriage season as we humans like to call it because in that small word is contained a kaleidoscopic view of man's growth from the wild to the civilized state.

During this season parents of marriageable girls are seen going places in search of a prospective groom. The now-or-never urgency about their efforts is somewhat puzzling to the moderners to whom success of marriage has nothing to do with the time when it is solemnised. But our forefathers attached such importance to the time-factor that even a split-second's difference in the appointed time of marriage known as 'Muhurt' divested it of auspiciousness. How they kept these 'Muhurts' in absence of a mechanical device like the clock is a moot point. Whatever that be, it was very imaginative and practical on their part to have huddled up the auspicious days for marriages, at this time of the year when nature around takes on a rejuvenated look after undergoing the rigours of cold weather.

From the climatic point of view also this is a suitable time to have guests in the house and bedeck oneself in rich clothes and ornaments. In olden days when people were not week-end conscious nor had known the practice of annual leave and long holidays, marriages and such other celebrations provided opportunities for coming together of friends and relations, for in those days travelling was not just a matter of buying your ticket. But today, in the sophisticated opinion of the educated, the idea of going over long distances to attend a wedding in the family appears ridiculous as it means lot of expenditure for the guests and the hosts as well.

These things were considered as necessary and justifiable by the simple-minded folks of your because they held that an event like marriage occurs only but once in the individual's life. On the other hand the modern tend to take quite a different view about it. The latter do not believe in "marriages being made in heaven", in the place of out-dated ideas they try to bring in a rational outlook. But curiously enough, in most cases their rationalism turns out to be a mere garb taken on while judging actions of others, for, when their own turn comes, these so-called enlightened people themselves indulge in the old ceremonial pomp and show!

Take for instance this matter of 'Muhurt' which, really speaking, should be of no consequence to the enlightened people who no longer consider marriage as sacramental and are supporters of the Civil Marriage Act. However, with the advent of the marriage season, they too redouble their efforts at disposing off unmarried girls in the family. Probably they are afraid that their sisters and daughters will be crowded out of the marriage market by the doings of the old-fashioned people who are in a majority still and who believe in concentrating their attack on all possible targets at particular times of the year!

Another surprising thing about these professedly rational and educated chaps is the novel practice of celebrating marriages according to the Civil Act and the religious rites! And if anyone makes bold to ask them an explanation, they are ready with the evasive reply that the religious ceremony was done to satisfy old persons in the house! The real explanation is that they want to take advantage of the old system which provides numerous opportunities for exploiting the bride's people.

That reminds me of the talk I had the other day with a friend whose sister is to be married soon. She is a very eligible bride, smart-looking and accomplished. On hearing that the marriage was to be performed according to the Vedic rites, I expressed my surprise but was told that the other party was not prepared for a registered marriage. After all it was not an arranged match so I asked the bride-to-be why she did not make registered marriage a condition of her consent. But the answer she gave me was typical of the "After me the deluge" attitude.

If educated persons persist in old ways for some reason or other of what earthly good are legislative reforms? Whether a marriage is celebrated in one way or the other may not actually matter much but for the religious ceremony 'Muhurt' is necessary which is ultimately responsible for aggravating the evil of the dowry system. Poor parents who are unable to raise big sums for a dowry are forced to take

WONDER DRUG HAS NASTY SIDE-KICK

Experiments On Remedy For Rheumatoid Arthritis

DOCTORS have been baffled for years by the condition called Rheumatoid Arthritis. As long ago as 1934 a committee was set up by the Royal College of Physicians to investigate this crippling and widespread complaint. But although it helped to clear the air about how to recognise the condition, the committee failed to shed any light on its cause. Most popular theory was that it was caused by some germ, but no one could prove this, or find any specific germ on which to lay the blame. Then a brilliant research worker in Canada, Hans Selye, showed that if the Suprarenal Glands of some of his experimental animals were exhausted, the animals developed a condition very like Rheumatoid Arthritis.

It was difficult to follow up this discovery, as the Suprarenal Glands, so called because they lie on top of the kidneys, make several very complicated substances, which they secrete directly into the blood in very small amounts. We know at least 28 substances which have been recovered from the gland, though only six of these seem to be active. Of these six, some affect the salt in the body, some the sugar, and one has the important effect of helping the body to overcome "stress."

The substance which has all three effects is now known as Cortisone—almost a pet name compared with its full name, which is 17-Hydrox-11-Dehydrocorticosterone.

Then in 1940 an outstanding chemist at the Mayo Clinic in America, Kendall, discovered how to make this substance, which he called compound E. His process of manufacture had 39 different, long and complicated stages, at the end of which only minute amounts were produced.

A second method is to make the patient's own Suprarenal Glands work more. This happens normally in pregnancy and perhaps in some cases of jaundice, and both conditions "cure" Rheumatoid Arthritis while they last. The Suprarenal Glands are normally under the control of the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, which secretes a hormone called Adrenocorticotrophic hormone, or A.C.T.H. for short, which makes the Suprarenal Glands work.

Thus we can get the desired effect either by injecting Cortisone or by giving A.C.T.H. which makes the patient's own Suprarenal Glands secrete Cortisone. Both methods are used by Hench and his team at the Mayo Clinic, where this work was started. A. C. T. H. is a little easier to get today than Cortisone. It is made in America from the pituitary glands of pigs from the slaughter-houses, though it takes a good many thousand pigs to produce enough to treat a patient for a short while.

Result Of Trials

Recently, at the hospital in which I work, the rheumatism spe-

BY DR. IAN LANG

cialist got enough to treat three cases for a short while. The immediate effect is incredibly dramatic. The first man treated had been bed-ridden for sixteen months and needed 60 grammes of aspirin a day to keep him even in moderate comfort. He was quite unable to do anything for himself. He was given daily injections of sterile water, then, without telling him, A. C. T. H. was given one day. Five hours after the A. C. T. H. injection, he felt as though "something unlocked". He lost the pain and stiffness. He can now move, dress himself, and get up. He is naturally in a state of constant excitement for the moment, lying planning what he can do with his new life.

That is where the difficulty comes in. Most cases, as far as we know, require continuous treatment much as a diabetic needs his insulin to keep well. And there are some pretty undesirable "side" effects caused by these drugs. Some have headaches and vomiting; others who have had it for a long time in the Mayo Clinic have grown beards, even the women. They have got obese, developed high blood pressure, and even become diabetic. No one has yet had the stuff very long. Nor have any had it at the very beginning of the disease, when it might be more curative. There is much to learn before we can use it with great confidence, even if it were available—which it is not likely to be for some years.

Tremendous work is going into the simplification of the technique of making Cortisone. Already the number of processes has been cut down to 17, and there are rumours of a new plant in Mexico which may make it even more simple. Whether we will find other substances with even better effects and less undesirable ones remains to be seen. But meanwhile these drugs have brought about a revolutionary change in the treatment of this disease and in the whole outlook of medicine as regards Rheumatoid Arthritis and its allied disorders.

CHALLENGE OF BURIED CAESAREA

(Continued from Page 23)

on the way to becoming a desert, though the celebrated oak woods, of which there is not a trace today, still held their ground and were called by the Crusaders the Enchanted Forest. The Crusaders put up here a heavily fortified town of their own over the antique ruins, occupying a tiny pocket within the Roman walls. When they were driven out, it was not the victorious Saracens, but the sands of the Nile which moved in smothering all the Caesarea that was not yet buried, and at the same time mercifully protecting it from the ravages of time. It has recently been established that the Mediterranean seashore of Palestine is composed of sand swept in from the mouth of the Nile by longshore currents, so that with every year that passes the land of Israel is being augmented by the erstwhile soil of the Pharaohs.

Wherever I went in Caesarea I found myself treading on millennial potshards, fragments of mosaics and tiles. From a hill, which I was told contains the remnants of an immense temple measuring 300 feet square, which Herod built in honor of Caesar, I was able to take in the whole vast site. Out at sea stood the wreck of the Phoenician Strato's tower and parts of Herod's harbour wall, broken down at last by the fury of the waves. By the shore, easily identified, were the foundations of the Roman baths and swimming pools. Black chunks of the 20-foot-wide Crusader's citadel, reinforced with delicately carved, white Roman columns, and overturned medieval gates traced a small semi-circle, and further back rose a much wider semi-circular mound marking the walls of Biblical Caesarea. Everywhere the sand dunes undulated as if mammoth corpses lay within.

It is to be hoped that one day these corpses, indeed the whole dead city of Caesarea, will be disinterred, for Caesarea is easily one of the most interesting archaeological sites in the world. After so many centuries of neglect, it should merit at least as much attention as Noah's Ark.

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PANCAKE RACE



MISS FLORENCE CALLOW aged 18 — who won the event — leads the way through the streets of Olney — during the race.

CHOICE OF PERFUMES

LIKE music, perfumes have the power of rousing emotions and stirring up the best in you. The place of perfumes is undisputedly recognised whether in milady's boudoir, a quiet sitting room or in the sickroom. The selection of Indian perfumes known as attar or the Western ones called scents depends upon individual choice. But whichever one you like, its use requires discrimination.

The first rule is not to use simultaneously perfumes which clash. That means choosing your cosmetics also with special attention to their scent. Do not sprinkle the whole of your person with the scent you like to use. A drop here and there is the proper way of carrying scents with you, otherwise it means unnecessary waste and gives you away as a loud person! Always remember that in elusive but sweet scent has great powers of association. So the perfume you select should ex-

press your personality, as much as the other accessories of your dress and make-up.

Some of the scents are likely to leave a stain on the clothes and spoil them, so do not put perfume on the dress. To avoid staining and achieve a lingering effect, keep pieces of blotting paper or cotton wool sprinkled with the scent either in the folds of your clothes or the drawer where the lingerie is kept. If sachets of your perfume are available, carry them in the purse.

Rose water or lavender water is very useful while travelling. Eau-de-cologne is commonly used in the sickroom. It is most refreshing on a hot day and relieves headaches. After dabbing some scent on your person, if you cease to feel the fragrance yourself do not rush to have one more sprinkle. It is most likely that you are accustomed to the fragrance and hence you do not notice it but be sure that it will be presentable to others around you. The last tip is keep your scent bottles properly corked and away from sunlight for, on some scents it has a chemical action and a change of colour and scent is possible.

—Leela—

FLOODLIGHT ON BRITAIN'S HEALTH SERVICE

(Continued from Page 25)

ahead. So all he can do is sit and wait, and keep his cramps".

Who Really Gain

It is Webley, and the millions of small-salaried and wage-earners like him, who have benefited most from the new health programme, according to most doctors and hospital authorities.

It was the Webleys, rather than the very poor, who formerly neglected their health, it seems agreed.

For Britain's hospitals (here a "hospital" means a charity hospital; a private hospital is a "nursing home") were generally good, and the poor who did not mind the onus of charity got generally excellent care. The low-income man, begrudging the doctor's fee but abhorring charity, got none.

"We have hardly more of the really poor than we had before", says J. C. Lewis, a senior officer of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Board, embracing some of the poorest quarters of London, who was for 14 years an administrator of St Olive's Hospital in Bermondsey.

"For most of London's poor, the hospitals like St. Olive's were familiar haunts, and they felt as much at home there as in the local pub. They never hesitated to make their wants known.

"It is the lower middle class that we saw less often".

Distribution Of Cost

Britain's new health scheme appeals strongly to a lot of people like the William T. Webleys, for whom the arrival of William (Jr.) was a financially painless birth. And not only because of the "free" provision of such major medical items.

For a whole catalogue of benefits was showered upon them July 5, 1948, when the health scheme and a new programme of national insurance covering sickness, unemployment, disability or retirement came into being.

All of them came in the same package—four shillings and 11 pence, or about 68 cents, paid weekly by "stamping the card" at the post office. Plus 56 cents paid by Webley's employer. Plus taxes, for a part of Webley's income-tax pays seven-eighths of the cost of the health programme.

Most Britons—to the great indignation of doctors—have a notion that the whole 4-and-11 goes to the doctor. Actually, the doctor gets one penny a week, less than two cents, directly out of Webley's contribution. The whole health service gets only 8 1/2 pence, or about 10 cents, out of the 68.

The rest of the Service's cost, seven-eighths of it, comes from general taxes, to which Webley contributes through the world's highest income-tax, purchase taxes on almost everything except plain "utility" goods, a levy of about 35 cents on each pack of 20 cigarettes, a penny on his pint of 'arf-and-arf.

It's a lot, but Webley doesn't see any direct connection between the price of cigarettes (50 cents a pack) and the many benefits he gets.

The health and insurance "schemes", in his mind, are all the fruits of his "4-and-11," his 68-cent contribution. And whatever the additional taxes, he still thinks it's a bargain.

He hasn't paid a copper (outside of his contribution and taxes) for doctors' or nurses' or hospital bills since July 5, 1948. His druggists' bills have been almost nothing.

What Doctor Gets

The Webley's family doctor, Dr. Thomas Brandon, had joined the plan, like almost 90 per cent of Britain's general practitioners.

So Webley "signed up" with him for himself, Mrs. Webley, and daughter Sadie. For treating all three, Dr. Brandon receives about 18 shillings each per year—a total of 54 shillings, or about dol. 7.56.

The Webley's have received their money's worth, and more.

"This was one of those years," he says, "when everything happens. We'd have been in a proper fix without the scheme.

He smashed a hand 14 months ago in the freight elevator at the plant; that took X-Rays, and a minor operation. Mrs. Webley had an impacted wisdom tooth that had to be removed; little Sadie was badly burned on an electric heater and needed several weeks' treatment. And then there was William (Jr.).

"The card" took care of everything. With it, the Webley's are entitled to all the care they require from Dr. Brandon. If he finds something com-

plicated, he can send them to hospitals for the attention of some of London's best specialists.

If necessary, they would ride in a Health Service ambulance; no extra charge. If an operation was required—and a bed could be found—they would get that, and no bill from the surgeon or the hospital.

Extra Costs

Up to now, all drugs prescribed by doctors have been free, but Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced recently as part of Britain's new greater austerity programme, that henceforth a charge of one shilling, or about 14 cents, will be made for each prescription. Dr. Brandon and others like him never have turned down any sensible requests.

Offhand, Webley remembered getting stomach powders, aspirin, cough medicines, ointments for Sadie's burns, splints and dressings for his own smashed hand, and "a whole cupboard

G. P. IS THE MAJOR CASUALTY

of things" that Mrs. Webley had needed during her pregnancy.

Other Benefits

If they had needed it, the Health Service would have provided, "free" eyeglasses, hearing aids, trusses, artificial limbs, dentures, hot water bottles or a wheel chair.

The Webley's hardly know where Health Service fades off into national insurance, but they know very well some of the other benefits that come out of the "4-and-11".

The four pounds, or dol. 11.20, paid toward junior's layette was only one. If Mrs. Webley had been employed, she would have received dol. 5.04 a week for 13 weeks, a total of dol. 65.52.

If Webley got sick enough to lay off work, he would receive, as a married man with two children, two pounds 15 shillings, about dol. 7.70, or nearly half of his regular wage, in addition to the weekly five shillings for William (Jr.).

If unemployed, he would get the same. If there was a death in the family, there would be a cash grant. If he is ever disabled, or when he reaches 65, there will be a pension.



NORTH'S free raise was on the light side, but he foresaw the possibility that if the opponents got to four hearts, a four spade sacrifice might be profitable. Of course, once he had given his raise, he was careful to give South no further encouragement.

West opened the heart king and continued the suit. South ruffing the second round. It seemed likely from the bidding that East had the spade length, and also the spade queen, but South couldn't afford to cross to dummy's spade ace and finesse the spades through East because in case East held four spades the queen couldn't be picked up anyway. However, South felt that he could give East a spade trick and still make the contract even if the diamond finesse lost. He was anxious not to reduce the trump length in dummy as well as in his own hand, as he would have to do if he ruffed clubs, so he led the spade ten and passed it. East won and sent back a third heart for South to ruff. Now when South cashed the spade king, West showed out so declarer couldn't afford to overtake with dummy's ace and lead the jack. Instead, he had to find a way of getting to dummy other than by ruffing a club, for if dummy were shortened, East would have a long trump.

These sums may sound small to American. They don't sound insignificant to Webley, for they must be set against his normal wage of dol. 18.20 a week.

And the insurance benefits are not a Government gift. Webley, and his employers, pay for them.

The Health Service is something else. Besides the 8 1/2 pence directly earmarked for this from his weekly "4-and-11," National Insurance contributes a lump sum of £40,000,000—dol. 112,000,000—to its cost. General taxation pays seven-eighths of the total, about dol. 752,000,000 more last year.

But, when doctors are most plagued they cannot forget that the new Health Service has taken one load from their minds.

They all know someone like Mrs. Lambert.

The Lamberts (which is not quite the name) are an elderly couple who live in Wandsworth, on the southern edge of London, where he is a neigh-

borhood handyman and chairmender.

Solves Their Problem

For eight or 10 years they have been the patients and good friends of Dr. Terence J. Lee, a young Australian who almost always forgot to send a bill. Or, if he did, whittled it down to the Lambert purse.

When "National Health," Britain's new programme of State-paid medical care for everyone, came into being over 18 months ago, the Lamberts signed up with him as a matter of course. As their State-paid family physician he gets 17 shillings (dol. 2.38) a year apiece for caring for them.

Last March Mrs. Lambert, a wisp of a woman, got double pneumonia.

"They delayed calling me," says Dr. Lee, so she was quite sick when I first saw her.

"That night she got suddenly worse. In the morning she was in a desperate state, with a temperature of 105—much too sick to be moved to a hospital.

"She had to have an oxygen tent, and penicillin, and a home nurse. In the old days, the cost would have been a fearful problem.

"Even then, we would have gotten what she needed somehow, of course.

If Lambert had a few pounds saved up, he would have used them. If not, he probably would have borrowed somewhere. Or the boys at the 'local' (the neighbourhood bar) would have rallied round with a collection.

"But a doctor hates to see people put in such distress. There's always a temptation to think, 'maybe I can save them the expense.' And maybe it doesn't work, you know.

"As it is now, I didn't have to hesitate. I simply ordered what she needed, without a thought of the expense.

"She got the oxygen tent and penicillin; there was no nurse available, but we made out. In three or four days she had improved considerably and I called an ambulance (also free, you know) and we took her to a hospital where she recovered normally.

"THAT'S ONE GREAT BENEFIT OF THE SCHEME—IN SUCH CASES, A DOCTOR CAN USE HIS BEST JUDGMENT OF WHAT'S NEEDED WITHOUT WORRYING ABOUT WHETHER THE PATIENT CAN AFFORD IT."

Abuses

The Blanks—the chiselers, the people who say "It's free; let's have it," or "I'm paying for it and I want my money's worth" (and more), the hypochondriacs who find State-paid medical care a pleasant way to kill time—already have done much to destroy the Health Service's work for the genuinely sick.

The need of Britons for better eye and dental care has long been notorious, and if opticians are directed to give people proper glasses, and dentists to overhaul neglected teeth bills are not going to be small.

But the totals have jolted the public. Seeing a bill for dol. 62,000,000 for new eyeglasses in nine months, and production stepped up to 7,000,000 pairs a year, taxpayers ask fretfully if so many people really need new glasses.

Or, seeing a dental bill of dol. 48,000,000 for nine months, and estimates for this year running even higher, they wonder if more teeth could not have been filled and saved, and costly dentures avoided. (Actually, dentists can undertake major work only with the approval of a Central Dental Estimates Committee and at fixed fees.)

A lot has been made of the Health Service's free wigs and corsets, and other appliances. This, perhaps, is the least justified of criticisms of the service.

The wigs and corsets are supplied only for medical, not beauty-parlor, reasons.

Waste Of Time

The most serious of all abuses probably, is abuse of the doctors' time. There are only 35,000 doctors in Britain, and it is vital that they devote as much time as possible to those who need it.

"On the day before August Bank Holiday" said one Aldgate doctor. "I got 17 hurry-up calls in the morning. I'm afraid Johnny's sick. Be sure to come in this afternoon."

"Of the 17, I found four really sick, with temperatures. The rest? The mother simply wanted a checkup before they left for the holiday.

"That's fine: I approve of it. But I had 16 or 18 other calls to make that afternoon—patients who were really sick—and I had to slight them in order to accommodate mothers who couldn't be bothered to bring their children to my surgery."

Major Casualty

The old-fashioned "family doctor" is rapidly becoming evident, is the major casualty of Britain's medical revolution.

No one planned it that way. In Britain, even more than in the United States, the "G. P.", the general practitioner or "family doctor", always has been the cornerstone of medical care.

"We're just sorting clerks now" is a lament that one hears from nearly every harassed overworked family doctor. "A quick look some pills a chit to the hospital and off you go."

"This is what's happening. The degradation of the G. P. is no remote danger. It is in progress."

A recent poll of second-year students at Guy's Hospital, one of London's great "teaching hospitals", showed only four out of 68 who planned to enter general practice.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A J 5 2
♥ 8 7 4
♦ J 9 3 2
♣ 10 6

WEST
♠ 6
♥ A K Q 5 3 2
♦ 10 8
♣ Q 9 7 3

EAST
♠ Q 7 4 3
♥ J 10 9
♦ K 6 5
♣ 8 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9 8
♥ 6
♦ A Q 7 4
♣ A K J 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♥	2♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♠	All Pass

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These paintings are remarkable for the directness and forcefulness of expression and for the spirit of Indian art, which they reflect.

KATHIAWAD COUPLE



RURAL LIFE OF KATHIAWAD

MOTHER LOVE



Bendre is as well up in animal studies as in portrayal of human figures

THE ARTIST



Mr. M. N. Nimbalkar, Minister, Bombay Government, Mr. Bendre, the artist, (centre) and the Rani Saheba of Phaltan, the wife of the Minister at the inauguration of the art exhibition.